# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9.733—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1880.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
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| Per Annum | Rs. 46 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | „ 25 | Half-yearly | „ 31 |
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### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion..................Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted at less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..................8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..................4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines............ e. -
Each succeeding line ..................
Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ..................As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st January, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point; Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.
Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollum, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
THE S. S. UMBALLA, 840 tons, on TUESDAY, 3rd February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st Jan., 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.
S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons on FRIDAY, 13th February, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,803 Tons.
Saloon passage ..................Rs. 500
Second Class passage .................. „ 335
The Canara leaves London on 23rd March. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.
S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 13th February, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Assyria's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 29th January 1880.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA ... BOMBAY on the 24th ... on 15th of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY. [Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

| | 1st Class. | | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | ...... | Rs. 150 | Including Wines | Rs. 40 |
| Suez | 360 | ...... | 220 | | 80 |
| Port Said | 380 | ...... | 240 | | 90 |
| Messina | 500 | ...... | 340 | | 140 |
| Naples | 500 | ...... | 340 | | 140 |
| Leghorn | 500 | ...... | 340 | | 140 |
| Genoa | 500 | ...... | 340 | | 140 |
| Marseilles | 520 | ...... | 350 | | 145 Without food |

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April 1879.
All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.
First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

### ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES,
AND
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following are the sailings at present arranged :—

FOR MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

| | Commander | Tons. | H. P. Nominal. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CASTALIA | John Cringle | 2206 | 424 about 1st Feb. |
| ANGLIA | John Anderson | 2253 | 400 „ 15th Feb. |

Passage Money ..................Rs. 400.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

| | Commander. | Tons. | H. P. Nominal. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BRITANNIA | Robert Hutchinson | ...... | ...... about 12th March. |
| OLYMPIA | John Craig | 2000 | 300 „ 27th March. |

Passage Money..................Rs. 500.
For further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th January 1880.

### ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO COAST AND CALCUTTA.
MAHARAJAH will sail about 30th January.
SHAH JEHAN will sail about 11th February.
For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
28th January, 1880.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—
S. S. CALIPSO, Captain V. Ballovich, on the 15th February, 1880.
S. S. TIMAVO, Captain G. Martinalich, to sail on the 10th March, 1880.
Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 280 | Rs. 140 8 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) | „ 375 | „ 295 | „ 143 0 |
| To Port Said | „ 320 | „ 255 | „ 131 0 |
| To Suez | „ 300 | „ 240 | „ 122 0 |
| To Aden | „ 170 | „ 130 | „ 66 0 |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

### THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

| | Via Calais. | Via Ostende. |
|---|---|---|
| First Class, Trieste to London | £12-3 | £11-18 |
| Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London | £9-19 | £9-14 |

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.
Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.
For further particulars, freight passage, etc., etc., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 19th October 1879.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| | Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1880 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SURAT | 3141 | 530 | W. E. Breeze | 31st Jany. |
| (s) | KHIVA | 2609 | 450 | G. Lee | 7th Feb. |
| | TRAVANCORE | 1900 | 350 | R. Scott | 14th do. |
| (s) | BOKHARA | 2932 | 450 | W. D. Anderson | 21st Feb. |
| | VENETIA | 2726 | 450 | J. Orman | 28th do. |
| (s) | MONGOLIA | 2833 | 530 | E. M. Edmond | 6th March. |
| | SUMAT A | 2488 | 450 | R. F. Briscoe | 13th do. |
| (s) | NEPAUL | 3536 | 600 | J. S. Murray | 20th do. |
| | ZAMBESI | 2431 | 370 | A. Symons | 27th do. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.
Bombay, 2nd January 1880.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LOMBARDY | 2723 | 450 | W. B. Hall | 30th Jan. 1880. |
| KAISAR-I-HIND | 4023 | 700 | R. Methven | 13th Feb. |
| GWALIOR | 2732 | 450 | J. C. Babot | 27th do. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.
Bombay, 2nd January 1880.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TANJORE | 2263 | 450 | W. D. Mudie | 31st Jan. 1880. |
| BANGALORE | 2342 | 450 | C. Fraser | 14th Feb. |
| SIAM | 3014 | 500 | G. N. Hector | 28th do. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.
Bombay, 2nd January 1880.

### HALL LINE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following are the sailings at present arranged :—

| | Comdr. | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Speke Hall | J. Brand | 2700 | 400 | on 31st Jan |
| City of Baltimore | J. Verril | 2300 | 300 | about 25th Feb. |
| Rydal Hall | Owen Lloyd. | 2700 | 400 | „ 24th Mar. |
| Speke Hall | J. Brand | 2700 | 400 | „ 21st Apl. |

Passage Money..................Rs. 500.
For further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th January 1880.

### NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. NERISSA, from LONDON, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.
All claims must be presented and passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer. None other will be admitted.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th January 1880.

### QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances. | In 1870 | ... £139,808 |
| | „ 1873 | ... £295,149 |
| | „ 1877 | ... £450,883 |

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

## WANTED.

WANTED.
A COMPETENT WEAVING MASTER to erect and take charge of about 50 Cotton Looms with preparing Machinery. Candidates must send copies of their testimonials and state what pay they are willing to take. Engagement for a term of years will be required. Both Europeans and Natives are invited to apply to
"COTTON," Buxar.

## NOTICES.

### WOOD & HARVEY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 9, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON,
RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE and EXECUTE INDENTS for Metals, Grey Shirtings and other manufactured Goods. Commission according to arrangement.

### THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on the 31st instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st August, 1879.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire from office, in terms of Clause 84 of the Articles of Association, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
KHOOSHALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 12, 1880.
N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st instant.

### MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by H. E. the Governor in Council for the purpose of ensuring the adequate representation of Bombay productions at the forthcoming International Exhibition will be glad to receive CONTRIBUTIONS of Arts, Manufactures and Agricultural and Industrial Products of the Presidency in order that they may forward the same to Melbourne. Those who are desirous of sending articles intended in the first place for Exhibition and afterwards for sale and returns are requested to communicate as early as possible with the undersigned.
The Committee will do everything in their power to show to advantage all articles entrusted to them and the greatest possible care will be taken of the same so long as they are under the Committee's charge. At the same time Exhibitors are requested to note that neither the President, Committee or Secretaries will be responsible for damage arising during the transmission, Exhibition or detention at Melbourne.
By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Joint Secretaries.
Bombay, 26th January 1880.

### PORTABLE PRINTING OFFICE.

HEYER'S COMBINED PORTABLE IMPROVED DUPLO-CAM LEVER PRINTING AND COPYING PRESS WITH PRINTING OFFICE COMPLETE.

THIS portable and efficient Printing Press has met with great approval; by it every kind of printing can be done up to 13 × 8½ inches; it is not a Toy Machine, but of real practical use, and can be at once converted into a Copying Press by removing the Type Carriage to admit the Letter Book.
The Printing Office complete can stand and be worked in a recess two or three feet square.
Each office contains two founts of type and two Cases for the same, Composing Stick, Galley, Bodkin, Chase, Furniture, Reglet, Side and Foot Sticks, Mallet and Shooter, Quoins, Ink, Ink Table and Roller, &c., &c.
Price complete, Rs. 120.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

IF you want a really genuine, durable, easy running, simple, and a most trustworthy article, buy

### THE SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING MACHINES,

which are with LATEST IMPROVEMENTS complete with accessories for FAMILIES, TAILORS, MILLINERS and SHOEMAKERS.

SINGER BEATS EVERYBODY.
FOR CASH AND ON HIRE.
Having the largest sale every year from 1870 to 1878.
GRAND GOLD MEDAL
AT THE
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.
AGENTS WANTED ALL THROUGHOUT INDIA.
LARGE PROFITS GUARANTEED.
Secures immediate and largest sale. Hence the best Machines for Agents to sell.
APPLY FOR PARTICULARS
SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
From 1st Feb. 1880, No. 2 Church Gate Street.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.........Mr. O. S. NAZIR.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
THIS EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK,
The Serio-Comic Drama in 2 Acts,
"MILKY WHITE."

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel White | Mr. A. B. Tapping. |
| Dick Dugs | Mr. J. S. Hewitt. |
| Archibald Good | Mr. S Stevier. |
| Mrs Saddrip | Miss Gertrude Doré. |
| Annie White | Miss Agnes Birchenough. |

To be followed at 10-30 by the celebrated Cantata,
"TRIAL BY JURY."
WRITTEN BY MR. W. S. GILBERT
AND
COMPOSED BY MR. ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Judge | Mr. J. S. Hewitt. |
| Counsel | Miss Madge Antoinette. |
| Usher | Mr. A. B. Tapping. |
| Plaintiff | Miss Edith Wilson. |
| Defendant | Mr. C. Cartwright. |

Jurymen, Bridesmaids, &c.
SCENE—The Court of the Exchequer.

ON SATURDAY,
"FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD."
In Preparation,
"H. M. S. PINAFORE."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stage Box to admit 8 | Rs. 32 |
| Private Box to admit 4 | „ 16 |
| Orchestra Stall | „ 4 |
| Stall | „ 3 |
| Pit | „ 2 |
| Back Seat | „ 1 |

Soldiers, Sailors and Volunteers in Uniform Half Price to Back Seats.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.
Doors open at 8-30; performance commences at 9.
Stage Manager.................. Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
Musical Director.................. Mr. A. J. LEVEY.
Books of the words of "Trial by Jury" can be purchased at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, or at the Theatre, price 8 annas each.

### NOTICE.

THE LADIES' WORLD, BOYS' WORLD, and BOYS' WORLD POCKET LIBRARY can now be ordered of all the News Agents in Bombay and Calcutta.

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held THIS DAY at 3 o'clock p.m. at the offices of the Chamber.
The attendance of Members is particularly requested.
By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 30th January 1880.

### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Lieut.-Colonel HENRY VAUGHAN, 17th Regiment N. I., are requested to communicate with the undersigned WITHIN ONE MONTH of this date, after which time no claims will be entertained.
JOHN JACOB, Major,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Dharwar, 29th January 1880.

### MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

NOTICE.
GENTLEMEN who have SUBSCRIBED to the FUND for COLLECTING and FORWARDING INDIAN ARTICLES for exhibition at the forthcoming Melbourne International Exhibition, are requested to PAY their SUBSCRIPTIONS in to the Bank of Bombay.
JOHN GORDON,
N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

### KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT

ARE INDISPUTABLY SUPERIOR to all imported extracts. They are free from mustiness and the quality of the meat is guaranteed. The presence of anything unwholesome is rendered impossible by the extracts while in a fluid form being made pellucid by filtration before being evaporated.

EXTRACT of CHICKEN, Jar containing 1½ oz. Rs. 2-8
EXTRACT of MUTTON, Bottle containing 4 oz. „ 3-0
EXTRACT of BEEF, Bottle containing 2 oz. ..... „ 1-4

D. S. KEMP & CO,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

### D. S. KEMP & CO., CHEMISTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.

EVERY requisite in Medicine procurable at their
WAREHOUSES,
SASSOON HOUSE, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
LABORATORY,
ARMENIAN LANE,
BOMBAY.

### A GOOD FILTER.

Is a requisite of inestimable importance in a tropical country.

LIPSCOMBE'S FILTERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | About ½ Gallon | Rs. 9 |
| „ 2 | „ 1½ „ | „ 12 |
| „ 4 | „ 4 „ | „ 17 |

CHEAVIN'S FILTERS.
(Strongly recommended.)

| | |
|---|---|
| One Gallon | Rs. 12 |
| Two „ | „ 17 |
| Three „ | „ 21 |
| Four „ | „ 30 |

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED a LADY'S SADDLE HORSE, ready trained. Apply No. 123, ESPLANADE HOTEL.

AN Experienced Accountant is desirous of finding employment in a mercantile office. Good testimonials and highest references can be given. Apply to "B.," this office.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY, a BOOK-KEEPER (Hindoo preferred, who writes a good hand and is competent to take charge of the Books of a mercantile firm. Apply by letter, with copies of testimonials, stating salary expected, to M.N., care of COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

ENAMELLED and TIN WARE, light and durable, KEROSINE COOKING STOVES, &c. Apply to W. J. DESAI, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable DESCHAMPS' FURNITURE at No. 31, Malabar Hill, on the road leading from Chowpatty to the Hill TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

FOR SALE, one PLATFORM SCALE, on wheels, to weigh up to 20 cwts. Apply to JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, ELPHINSTONE LODGE MATHERAN, including Stables and Out-houses, and 3 acres land. Apply to the TRUSTEES, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SALE, several new Victoria and all description of other Carriages. CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

REAL MOKHA COFFEE in 5 lbs. Packages to be had at the Godowns of the undersigned at Rs. 2-8 and 3-4 per Package. Mirza Abdul Hosein, 26, Apollo Street.

MEDOC Superior—Shipped by A. Lalande & Co. for the United Service Wine Co., Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House. Price Rs. 10 per dozen Qts. Cash.

AT 5 o'clock on FRIDAY, 6th February, SOUNDY & Co. will SELL by AUCTION BOX 14 at Gaiety Theatre for MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at present the property of the Hon. Mr. ASHBURNER.

SACCONE'S SHERRY Rs. 21 per doz. Hamilton and Grieve's Finest Dry Champagne Rs. 50 per doz quarts. Fine Scotch Whiskey Rs. 20 per doz. Fine Pale Brandy Rs. 26 per doz. WM. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a GREY ARAB HORSE, 5 years old, 14 hds. 2 in., good across country. Price Rs. 400. Also a CHESNUT PONY, 13 hds. 2 in., very strong, with new set of harness and Dog-cart complete, Rs. 400. Apply to E. S. MARSH, 7th The Royal Fusiliers.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-0. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Fort Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 5-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CRYSTALISED METZ FRUITS, CHOCOLATE Cream, Chocolate Menier, Prize Packets, &c. PEARSE, Confectioner, Fort.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA, JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.
By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Carbuncles, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 560.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.

BROOCHES,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Rubies, Torquoise, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 58 to Rs. 75.
In Plain Gold,
For Morning Wear,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

EARRINGS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Carbuncles, and Coral.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50.

LOCKETS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Opals, &c., &c.
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 400.
Plain or Engraved Gold,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 120.

NECKLETS,
Of the newest patterns, viz., Chain, Rope, Snake, and the new Flexible, &c., &c.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 140.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, of the newest designs.
Also Cable, Fetter, Alma Fetter, &c., &c.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 120.

CHARMS
Masonic Charms.
From Rs. 11 to Rs. 45.
Ordinary Trinket Charms.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 70.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES.
Spiral Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome designs Chased, Plain or Engraved.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 80.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 250.

"ENGAGED" RING,
From Rs 30 to Rs. 200.

"GUARD" RINGS,
Neatly Engraved,
from Re. 1 to Rs. 25.

WEDDING RINGS,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
From Rs. 13 to Rs. 22-8.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Snake Rings, Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds and Rubs.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 125.
Signet Rings with Sardonyx, Onyx, Lapis Lazuli, &c.
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 90.
Jewelled Rings,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 1,600.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain, Gold, or Jewelled.
In Morocco cases, containing each 1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links,

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 150.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.

SLEEVE LINKS & SOLITAIRES,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, at per pair,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 36.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled,
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 100.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 65.

FULL-SUITES,
Consisting of
BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Plain Gold or Jewelled,
From Rs. 160 to Rs. 650.

DEMI-SUITES,
Consisting of
BROOCH AND EARRINGS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Torquoise, &c.
From Rs. 135 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold;
From Rs. 120.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

## MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
*Price Lists on application.*
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

## BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

ANOTHER LARGE and EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of BOOTS and SHOES have arrived and are offered to the public at the well known low prices as before.

ALSO GIRLS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES IN ALL SIZES.

### GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS IN GREAT VARIETIES.

NOTE ADDRESS.
MEIFFRE BROTHERS'
CASH BAZAAR, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET.

## THORPE & COMPANY

HAVE just landed large supplies of the following goods. Officers proceeding to the front will find at this Establishment all they require.

| | Rs. | a. | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cardigan Jackets, very warm, from Rs. 10 to | 13 | 8 | Military Hair Brushes and Combs (Leather Case) ..........Rs. 10-8 to | 15 | 0 |
| Brown Ringwood Gloves | 2 | 8 | Bridal Leather Belts | 2 | 0 |
| White Ringwood Do. | 2 | 4 | Bridal Leather Braces | 2 | 4 |
| Warm Mittens | 1 | 4 | Pocket Filters | 3 | 0 |
| White Cashmere Mufflers | 3 | 0 | Waterproof Ground Sheets, Brass Eylets, 5 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. | 15 | 0 |
| Flannel Shirts, well shrunk | 8 | 0 | Hawke's Regulation Helmets | 18 | 0 |
| Scarlet Blankets ......per pair | 25 | 0 | House Wife fitted complete | 2 | 8 |
| Warm Rugs ......from | 18 | 8 | Rug Straps ......from | 1 | 8 |
| Military Doe Gloves ......per pair | 3 | 8 | Uniform Cases | 20 | 0 |
| Ribbed Lambswool half Hose, very warm, ½ doz | 15 | 0 | Gladstone Bags, Brown or Black Hide ......from | 23 | 0 |
| Knickerbocker Ribbed Hose, Hand Knitted ......pair | 3 | 8 | Folding Carpet Chairs | 7 | 8 |
| Lambswool Under Vests, very warm each | 5 | 8 | Block Tin Helmet Cases | 7 | 8 |
| Lambswool Under Pants | 5 | 8 | Tan Canvas Portmanteaus ......from | 32 | 0 |
| Stout Merino Vest ...... „ | 5 | 0 | Black Hide Square Mouth Bags ...... „ | 26 | 0 |
| Do. Do. Pants ...... „ | 5 | 0 | Stout Canvas Soiled Linen Bags | 5 | 8 |
| Warm Caps Earflaps | 4 | 0 | Courier Bags ......from | 4 | 8 |

CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

LESSEE..................Mr. R. STEWART.
CONTINUED SUCCESS! and GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
LAST NIGHT OF "IF!"
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
THE STEWART FAMILY
Will appear in their Great Entertainment written by Garnet Walch, Esq., entitled
IF!
OR AN OLD GEM RE-SET.
"Much virtue in if."—*Shakespere!*
NEW AND ELEGANT DRESSES.
NAUTICAL AND FRENCH MEDLEYS, OPERATIC SCENAS.
NEW BALLADS—"SAVE YOUR KISSES."
LAUGHING SONG, DUETS, TRIOS, QUARTETTES, JIGS, HORNPIPES, AND TERPSICHOREAN DUETS.
Doors open at 8-30; Performance to commence at 9.
Carriages may be ordered at 11 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle ......Rs. 4 | Balcony .......... „ 2
Stalls. .......... „ 3 | Pit .......... „ 1
Soldiers, Sailors and Volunteers in Uniform Half Price to all Seats.
Dress Circle Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.'s.
MUSICAL CONDUCTOR,
Mr. HARCOURT LEE, R.A.M.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 31st.
Will be Produced
H. M. S. BINNACLE.
H. M. S. BINNACLE.
H. M. S. BINNACLE.
Burlesque on
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
H. P. LYONS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, JAN. 31st,
will be produced the great burlesque on
H. M. S. PINAFORE,
entitled
H. M. S. BINNACLE.
H. M. S. BINNACLE.

### LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES,

Best Quality.
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),

### BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each.
Cash, Rs. 1-4.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

### HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

TREACHER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED LIST of the new season's Fashions is now ready, and will be sent on application.
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### GENUINE GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hæmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.
Packets containing 500 Sheets each
Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.
OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the
"PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY" IN STETTIN.
CAPITAL ..................Marks 9,000,000.
RESERVE FUND...... „ 900,000.
Last two Dividends 18 per cent. and 20 per cent.
SIGG, SULZER & Co., Agents,
In Bombay, Calcutta, and Colombo.

### J. NEUBERG,

5, Meadow Street.
JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. PESHAWUR,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."
No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.
No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.
No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.
No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.
REAL
HAVANNAH CIGARS.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine lines, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood, and teakwood household furniture, &c., a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of the officer's mess [illegible] Regiment, the same comprise circular [illegible] dressing, washing, and writing tables reclining couches, conversation sofas, easy, drawing and dining room chairs, side-boards, whatnots, chest of drawers, 2 light hanging argand lamps, Hinks patent hanging duplex kerosine lamps, dressing glasses, [illegible], cows, and china matting, &c. &c.
The property is now on view.
N.B.—The plants will be sold at 5 p.m. on the same day.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned on account of Messrs. FORBES and Co., a consignment of W. and A. Gilby's wines and spirits consisting of Rhine, quinine sherry, maraschino, curacoa, noyeau, orange bitter, port, claret, ginger, brandy, Hungarian, &c.
N.B.—The above wines and spirits will be sold privately also by dozens on applying to the undersigned.
Also, a few lots of house-hold furniture consisting of chest of drawers, tea poys, mahogany easy chairs, telephone, deer horn, &c., &c.
At 4 P.M.
1 office shigram with horse and harness.
1 hansom cab.

On MONDAY, the 2nd February next, at 11 a. m.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the executor of the late [illegible] at Sudder Bazar, Poona, the valuable and handsome mahogany, blackwood, and teakwood French polished household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, large pier glasses in gilt frames, hanging argand lamps, chandeliers, &c., &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 30th January 1880.

### MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of the Property of the Victoria Slip Company, Limited. (In liquidation).
We are instructed by the liquidators of the above Company to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th of February 1880, at 3 P. M., at the premises of the Company, at Mazagon, the out property of the Company, consisting of the Patent Slip Foundry, workshop stores, &c.
Abstract of title of the property can be inspected at the office of Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Gama, Solicitor to the Company, and conditions of sale can be seen at the office of the liquidators, No. 70, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort. Catalogues of the property can be had on application to the undersigned.
MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 30th January 1880.

## NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND TO
H. E. THE VICEROY,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

### DESCHAMPS AND CO.

CABINET MAKERS.
FURNITURE for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Bedroom.
FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chairs, light and strong, 6 chairs packed in a space 3 by 1½ by 1 foot.
FURNITURE for Churches—Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reredoses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Prideaux, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.
BILLIARDS.
BILLIARD TABLES with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.
BILLIARD CLOTH, Cues, Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.
BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without Slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.
N. B.—Price list and designs sent on application by letter.

### EXTRA HIGH TEST KEROSINE OIL,

150° TUDOR COMPANY BRAND.
REDUCED PRICES.
TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

### CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS

WEIGHING 80 lbs. Price Rs. 75. Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the
"GERMAN LLOYD"
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY IN BERLIN
and for the
"FORTUNA"
GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY IN BERLIN.
SIGG, SULZER & Co.,
Agents in Bombay, Calcutta, and Colombo.

### THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 2nd to TUESDAY the 10th February, 1880, both days inclusive.
The Port Trust Bonds shortly to be distributed will be indorsed on the names of the shareholders as they stand on the Company's Register on the 31st instant.
EDWARD G. CABRAL, Secretary.
28th January, 1880.

### KATHIAWAR STATE RAILWAYS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.
TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of BUILDING MATERIALS for BRIDGES on the Kathiawar State Railways.
2. Information regarding probable quantities required at each bridge, quality of materials, specification, &c. can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
3. Tenders may be submitted for sections of line or for each bridge at the option of the tenderer.
4. Tenders will be received up to noon of the 15th February.
5. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. C. RENNIE,
Superintendent of Works, Kathiawar State Railway
Bhavnagar, 22nd January 1880.

### LADIES' HOSIERY AND BOOT DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S
Cotton Socks.
Lambswool Socks.
Lisle Socks.
Merino Socks.
LADIES'
Cotton Stockings.
Lisle Stockings.
Balbriggan Stockings.
Lambswool Stockings.
Cashmere Stockings.
Merino Stockings.
Silk Stockings.
CHILDREN'S
Patent Leather Shoes.
Morocco Shoes.
Patent Leather Boots.
Morocco Button Boots.
LADIES'
BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH
White Satin Shoes.
White Satin Boots.
Black Kid Shoes.
Black Kid Boots.
Patent Leather Shoes.
Black Cloth Boots.
Black Morocco Boots.
WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

### THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
H. M.'S RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD,
&c., &c.

### J. PEARSE.

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTH-DAY CAKES.
WEDDING BREAKFASTS, BALL SUPPERS, &c. &c.

### NOTICE.

UNDER instructions the SALE of the P. and O. S. S. HINDOSTAN, advertised to take place on Monday, the 26th January, is POSTPONED to MONDAY, 9th FEBRUARY.
OAKES & Co., Auctioneers.
Exchange Hall, Madras.

### AUCTION SALE OF THE P. AND O. S. S. HINDOSTAN.

OAKES AND CO.,
Under instructions from the Agent of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, at 12 noon, on MONDAY, 9th February,
THE S.S. HINDOSTAN as she now lies stranded near Madras, about 36 miles south of Madras, with all her Machinery, Boilers, Masts and Rigging, but without the cargo which may be in her, which will be sold separately.
The S. S. Hindostan was built in 1869; is 353 feet long, with 43 feet beam, is of 3,186 Tons and 600 H. P.
Hull is of Iron, the top sides are of Steel from the water line.
Masts.—Three lower Masts, (all of iron) and the wire rigging.
Coals, about 300 Tons. Funnel, iron.
Anchors.—3 bowers (laid out with about 250 fathoms chain cable.
Capstans.—Two.
Patent Windlass.—One.
Engines.—Compound, new in May 1877. Cylinders [illegible] and [illegible] in. and [illegible] valuable donkey [illegible].
Boilers.—Eight. New in May 1877, with mountings, copper feed pipes, etc., also a large Donkey Boiler.
Engineers' Tools and Stores.—A valuable assortment, and a large quantity of spare gear.
Saloon Galley.—Large valuable cooking range and fittings.
Baths.—Valuable white marble, eleven in number, and the same number of Patent W. C.'s.
Chairs.—Saloon and deck.
After the above will be sold,
On account of the concerned,
The Cargo which may be on board of the vessel consisting of Bale and Case Goods, and a Large quantity of Iron, all submerged.
The Purchaser of the Cargo will have to arrange with the Purchaser of the Vessel as to the removal of the Cargo.
At 5 P. M.
On the same day will be sold 2 life boats and 2 cutters. They will be beached or moored in the Cooum River opposite the Bandstand, South Beach.
Terms of Sale—CASH.
OAKES & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Madras.

## NOTICES.


ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark "Anti-Fat," registered) is the celebrated American remedy for corpulency. It is purely vegetable, being a compound co-centrated fluid extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2lb. to 5lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. "Corpulency is not only a disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hipocrates 2,000 years ago, and what was true then is not less so to-day. The consequences of obesity are often more serious than is generally supposed. The thick accumulations of fat in the tissues mechanically oppress adjacent organs, thereby producing dyspnœa (shortness of breath) and disturbances in the circulation, characterised by palpitation of the heart, fainting, determination of blood to the brain, derangements of the stomach, liver, kidneys, uterus, &c. In consequence of the congestion of the stomach, the patient becomes dyspeptic and is tormented with flatulency, acidity of the stomach, and eructations. The impediments to a free circulation of the blood, and the increased pressure of the masses of fat throughout the system on the blood-vessels, produce a determination of blood to the brain, whence arise somnolency, torpor of the mental and physical functions, and not infrequently apoplexy. Obesity is undoubtedly a not infrequent cause of fatty degeneration of the heart and liver. Speaking of the heart, a late author says:—"Some of the instances of sudden death of fat people may be reasonably ascribed to a rupture of the organ in this weakened state."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is absolutely harmless. We are daily consulted by letter and otherwise by those who desire to know if the ANTI-FAT is truly a harmless medicine, to which inquiries we can, from our large observation, most sincerely and positively answer in the affirmative, but various other questions are propounded by those who, from having regarded their obesity an indication of health, are fearful of injurious effects from a remedy known to reduce corpulency. One wants to know "If the fat is removed, will the skin not be wrinkled or furrowed?" A knowledge of the anatomy of the human skin, and of its wonderful contractile nature, is only necessary to convince any person who might have similar apprehensions that the skin readily adapts itself to a changed habit of body. Not only is the skin not furrowed by a reduction of corpulency, but from the alterative or blood-purifying effects of this medicine the skin when blotched or rough is made more mooth, clear, and beautiful.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT requires no particular change of diet while using it. Since writing our first little circular treatise upon the subject of Corpulence many hundreds of cases have come under our personal observation, and in all good results have followed the use of the Anti-Fat. In no case has any unpleasant or injurious effect been produced. Instead of regarding obesity as an abnormal condition, many people have erroneously considered it as an evidence of health, and any agent that reduces fat is therefore at once suspected of being injurious. Starting to reason from the false position that fat is an evidence of health, it is not surprising that they should, very naturally, fall into the error of supposing that an agent possessing properties capable of reducing corpulency would prove injurious to the health. Reasoning, however, from the rational basis that an undue deposition of fat, constituting obesity, is not a healthy but a morbid condition, it is quite as natural for us to arrive at the opposite conclusion, which is sustained by experience and observation, i. e., that the reduction of fat in cases of corpulency is invariably followed by an improvement of strength, spirits, and physical comforts.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT must be used perseveringly. A very extensive observation has convinced us that in the majority of cases the ANTI-FAT must be taken for from two to three and, in rare cases, even four weeks before the patient will begin to notice much reduction of flesh, after which the loss goes on rapidly—generally from three to five pounds a week. To the over-sanguine we desire to say that ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT does not possess miraculous power. Its workings are in harmony with Nature's laws. It is one of Nature's remedies. It overcomes the morbid condition of obesity by removing the exciting cause, acting upon the food in the stomach, and preventing the conversion of starch and sugar into fat. As systems vary in their susceptibility to medicines, so some, because the experience of a neighbour, on using one bottle of ANTI-FAT, has not been fully realised, refuse a trial. Is it reasonable to suppose that a condition that has existed for years can be thus easily overcome? Take a case of dyspepsia, for example where the functions of the stomach have become deranged, would any one expect an immediate cure, even though the most effective medicine be employed? Precisely similarly must be the cure of this abnormal condition—obesity—be effected. The functions of the stomach are in an abnormal condition, and must be corrected by a gradual process.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is endorsed by those eminent in the medical profession. THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to Her Majesty, the Queen, referring to ANTI-FAT in the "British Medical Journal" of June 7, 1879, says:—"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight, depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who has always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently noted."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces a Lady Four Pounds per Week.

"Manchester-square, London, Sept. 30, 1879.

"The Botanic Medicine Co., Great Russell-street-buildings, London, W. C.

"Gentlemen,—My mother has used your ANTI-FAT for over three months and has found it to reduce her on the average four pounds per week. She has commended it to several friends.—Yours truly,

"W. C. UPTON."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces 9lbs. in Four Weeks.

Edward Parrett, Esq., Chemist of Market-square, Winslow, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 12th, 1879:—

"One lady to whom I have sold Allan's Anti-Fat has decreased 9lbs. in four Weeks."

Herr F. Arnott, of the Elbe, Prussia, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 15, 1879:—

"I have much pleasure to inform you that by taking six bottles of your ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, I am ten pounds lighter.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces 51lbs. a Week

22, Redcliffe-street, South Kensington, S. W., June 23, 1879.

"To the Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat.

"Gentlemen,—I have tried your Wonderful medicine Anti-Fat both in America and this country. Through its use I can thin down at command, losing on an average five pounds per week—Yours respectfully.

HARRY BRAHAM."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, sold by all Chemists. Trade Mark, "Anti-Fat" (Registered), and Pamphlet, entitled "How to get Lean Without Starvation" (Copyright). All infringers will be promptly prosecuted. Send stamp for Pamphlet.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 29, 1880.

CONSOLS in London are still quoted at 98¾. French Rentes have advanced from 116¾ to 117. Enfaced Rupee Paper shows a decline of ¼ in Fours and ⅛ in Fours-and-a-half, the quotations being now £78 and £85·5 respectively.

The Money market continues to evince an easier tendency, the rate of discount on 3 months' bills being quoted at 1½ and on 4 months' at 1¾ per cent. Oriental Bank shares are quoted at £21-10, Mercantile at £22, Chartered at £22 10s. and Hongkong and Shanghai at £38 pershare.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain unaltered in value, and in Seeds the only change is an advance of 6d. in Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, and a decline of 2s. per quarter in Liverpool quality ex-quay. Metals show no further change.

Piece Goods in Manchester are firm in tone, but Reuter says that the higher prices asked check business, and this is confirmed by private advices which say there is little doing. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was firm, the day's sales being estimated at 14,000 bales, Of this, however, only 800 were Surats, prices of which remain unchanged, although American comes 1-16d. higher. In New York ready Mid. Uplands has advanced from 12⅞ to 12 13-16 cents, but April shipment is unmoved at 13·28 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date afford the following comparisions:—

| | 1880. | 1879. | 1878. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday's Receipts | 16,000 | 25,000 | 28,000 |
| Five days' do. | 84,000 | 116,000 | 112,000 |
| Total since 1st Sept. | 3,689,000 | 3,202,000 | 3,068,000 |

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday, of the 45 lakhs offered Rs. 32,50,000 were allotted on Calcutta, Rs. 30,000 on Madras and Rs. 12,20,000 on Bombay at an average of 1s. 8-19d., tenders on all three places at 1s. 8 3-16d. receiving 11 per cent of the amounts applied for. This is about the figure which was generally anticipated here yesterday, and Bar Silver remains at 52⅝d. as previously quoted in private telegrams.

EXCHANGE opened steady at an advance of 1-32d. and has so continued throughout the day. At the close the Banks seem, if anything, more disposed to sell than buy, and it almost appears as if we had touched the lowest point for a time. We quote:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | | 1s. 8 9-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. | 3 | months' sight. | 1s. 8 13-32d. | „ |
| Credits | 3 | „ „ | 1s. 8½ to 17-32d. | „ |
| Documents | 3 | „ „ | 1s. 8 9-16d. | „ |
| France | 3 | „ „ | 2·16 | „ |

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is still 1-16 per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight there is practically no quotation.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a trifle firmer, especially for Fours in which transactions to a fair extent are reported at Rs. 93. In Fours-and-a-half there has not been much doing and we still quote Rs, 101⅞.

SHARES, as a rule, are very firm. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 690. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 945, as also are Berar Press at Rs. 430. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are in demand at an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 all round.

COTTON to-day opened very strong with an advance of Rs. 2 per candy, but buyers have not shown any anxiety to go on at the rise, and only a very limited business has resulted, the closing tone being slightly easier.

SEEDS continue very dull at unchanged prices.

FREIGHTS for Liverpool are quiet at 31s. 3d. for ready shipment, but for future loading 32s. 6d. is still asked. For Marseilles and Genoa and Trieste and Venice a good enquiry continues at 42s. 6d. per ton, payable here.

PIECE GOODS continue quiet. The clearances from the bazaar are still only at the rate of about 300 packages per day and prices are only just steady. To arrive there is not much doing as Manchester prices are considerably above the parity of this market.

COALS continue firm. The cargo of Davison's West Hartley per Yeddo (S. S.), now in harbour, has been resold at Rs. 18½, and a resale is reported of a steamer cargo of Cardiff at the same rate.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Banks. | No. of Shares. | Noml. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 100 | all | 6 p. ct | 124 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 7 do | 795 xd. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 5 do | 690 |
| Bank of Madras | 60,000 | 500 | all | 4 do | 640 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | £25 | £12-10 | 6 do | 105 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 150 | 5,000 | 28,500 | 150 p.s. | 900 |
| Albert Kurrachee Co. | 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 125 do | 980 |
| Alber Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 40 | 500 |
| Apollo Press Co. | 750 | 2,750 | 2,200 | 32 p.s. | 640 |
| Bellary | 175 | 1,000 | all | 25 | 465 |
| Berar Company (New) | 165 | 500 | all | 50 p.s. | 430 |
| Indian Press Co. | 1,000 | 250 | all | 14 do | 95 |
| Broach Cotton Co. | 400 | 250 | all | 10 do | 38 |
| Colaba Press Co. | 500 | 1,880 | all | 30 do | 350 |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co. | 500 | 300 | all | 15 do | 150 |
| East India Press Co. | 353 | 1,000 | all | 100 do | 930 |
| Fort Press Co | 50 | 8,500 | 1,250 | 50 do | 950 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | all | 50 do | 440 |
| Mofussil Press and Ginning Co. | 125 | 400 | all | 30 do | 220 |
| Prince of W. Press | 120 | | 1,500 | 250 do | 165 |
| Sassoon's Press Co. | 600 | 500 | all | 25 do | 225 |
| Sind Press Co. | 400 | 850 | 750 | 0 do | 480 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld. | 100 | 1,000 | 925 | 125 do | 1,100 xd. |
| Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co | 150 | 850 | all | 59½ | 500 |
| Volkart's United Press Co. | 150 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 50 p.s. | 510 |

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba Land Co. (New) | 4,000 | 3,000 | all | 15 ps* | 945 |
| Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited | 7,500 | 150 | | 4 p.s. | 117 |
| Mazagon Land | 1,750 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 20 p.s | 850 |
| Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 6,000 | 1,400 | | 15 p. | 177½ |

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | .. | £20 | 21 5 0 | 5 p. ct | 310 |
| Do New £20 shares | .. | £20 | 13 14 6 | do | 29 |
| Ditto | .. | £20 | 6 5 7 3 | do | 72 |
| Ditto | .. | £20 | 21 13 1 | do | 32 |
| B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. | .. | £100 | 1,000 | do | 1,100 |
| Ditto New Shares | .. | £18 | 196 5 15 | do | 265 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albert Mills | 400 | 2,000 | 1,600 | Nil | 200 |
| Alfred Manufacturing Co. | 1,000 | 500 | all | Rs. 15 | 400 |
| Alliance Spinning | 500 | 2,500 | all | 30 p. s. | 1,325 |
| Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company | 20,000 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 56 |
| Bhownuggur M. and P. Company | 300 | 2,600 | 2,000 | do | 300 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | all | 25 | 785 |
| Coorla S. and W. Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | do | 475 |
| Central India S. and W. Company | 2,500 | 500 | all | do | 575 |
| Dhurumsey Spinning | 3,000 | 2,000 | all | do | 220 |
| Empress S. and W. Co. | 700 | 500 | all | do | 400 |
| Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | all | 25 | 835 |
| Hindustan S. & W. Co. | 875 | 1,000 | all | 60 | 875 |
| Hydrabad S. and W. Co. | 700 | 1,000 | 200 | Nil | 600 |
| Jewraj Balloo Mills | 750 | 1,000 | all | do | 705 |
| Khandeish Spinning | 750 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 30 | 890 |
| K. Muconjee S. & W. Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | do | 505 |
| Madras Spining | 300 | 1,250 | all | do | 350 |
| Madras U. Spining | 425 | 1,000 | all | 50 p.s* | 1,300 |
| Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co | 30,000 | 50 | 50 | Nil | 7 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 40 p.s* | 1,130 |
| Morarjee Spinning | 1,040 | 1,000 | all | 40 p. s. | 885 |
| Mazagon S. and W. Co. | 2,000 | 5,000 | .. | Nil | 70 |
| National S. and W. Co of India | 950 | 1,000 | all | 40 p. s. | 650 |
| Oriental | 4,000 | 625 | all | 15 | 590 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning | 600 | 1,250 | all | Nil | 82 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | do | 700 |
| Soonderdas Spinning | 600 | 1,000 | all | do | 640 |
| Do do, † Share | 500 | 1,000 | 250 | do | 120 |
| Sholapore S. and W. Co. | 500 | 500 | all | 30 | 750 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | all | Nil | 475 |

* Per Share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 225 p.s | 1,750 |
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co. | 150 | 10,000 | 2,000 | 250 p.s. | 2,675 |
| Bombay Gas Company | 50,000 | 50 | all | 7½ p.ct | 58 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited | 125 | 100 | 100 | 10 p.s. | 110 |
| Bombay Saw Mills Co. | 600 | 1,000 | all | 20 p. s. | 510 |
| Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld. | | 500 | 300 | 36 p. s. | 365 |
| Malabar Company, Ld. | 1,000 | 200 | 100 | 7½ p. ct | 18 |
| Mechanical Building Co. | 1,000 | 500 | all | p. s. | 16 |
| Mofussil Debenture | 1,000 | 300 | 300 | | 311 |
| Prince of Wales Insurance Company | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | 85 p. s. | 900 |
| Thacker and Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 p.ct | 118 |
| Treacher and Co. | 1,990 | 500 | all | 62½ p.s. | 705 |
| Viegas Patent Slip Co. | 1,000 | 250 | all | 6 p.ct | 17 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship COUNTY OF LANCASTER, 999 tons, Captain J. Parkhouse, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain R. C. Raffin, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 277 deck passengers.

THE s.s. MENZALEH, 1,052 tons, Captain W. Meurins, arrived in harbour, on the 28th inst. from Tyne (21st Dec.), with a cargo of 1,764 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship SEAFORTH, 1,189 tons, Captain W. Hall, arrived in harbour on the 28th inst from Liverpool (5th Oct.) with a cargo of 1,805 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship MIDLOTHIAN, 1,084 tons, Captain J. Griffiths, arrived in harbour on the 28th inst. from Newcastle (11th Oct.), with a cargo of 1,311 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship BOWDEN, 1,623 tons, Captain H. Heagerty, arrived in harbour on the 28th inst. from Shields (11th Oct.) with a cargo of 2,386 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co.

THE BARQUE BOTHWELL CASTLE, 592 tons, Captain N. Heath, arrived in harbour on the 28th inst. from Mauritius (11th Dec.) with a cargo of 11,178 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. MADURA, 1,256 tons, Captain J.C. Sharp, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Major Rivett-Carnac Captain Dean,-Pitt, Dr. Waters, Major Sir Robert Sandeman, Mr. E. E. Hearn, General Dhoje Singh, two friends and six followers, six Government passengers, and 242 deck.

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Menzaleh (s) | Meurins | Tyne, Dec 21. |
| | Bothwell Castle | Heath | Mauritius, Dec 11. |
| | Bowden | Heagerty | Shield, Oct 11. |
| | Midlothian | Griffiths | Newcastle, Oct 11. |
| | Seaforth | Hall | Liverpool, Oct 5. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Ganges (s) | Baker | Liverpool. |
| | Randolph | Roberts | Moulmein. |
| | Madura (s) | Sharp | P Gulf via Kurrachee. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—Steamer Pearl, Raffin, to Coast and Cutch. Ship County of Lancaster, Parkhouse, to Calcutta.

The steamer Menzaleh, to London, was entered for loading yesterday.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—4 casks varnish, S S Narralwalla; 5 casks hard ware Hajee Esmall Abdoola; 3 casks paint of sorts, Tyebally Moola Tazkhan; 20 casks white zinc paints, Pestonjee Nowrojee and Sons; 8 casks paints of sorts, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co; 2,733 bundles steel hoops and 50 cases yellow metal brazier, W and A Graham and Co; 624 barrels alum, Tooleedass Khimjee.

Cicero s—15 cases school slates, Abdool Currim Mahomedally.

FROM LONDON.

Khiva s—151 cases candles, Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.

Clan Alpine s—20 cases playing cards and 6 cases colored papers, Volkart Brothers; 37 casks beer, Jamsetjee Framjee; 100 casks pale ale, Remington and Co; 15 cases champagne, Sorabjee Rustomjee Bottlewalla Son; 60 bundles buckets, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Annie Fish s—12,000 cases kerosine oil, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 100 cases kerosine oil, Visram Ebram.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—25 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

The following cases of wine and spirits were passed from the Custom House from 1st to 31st January 1880 by Cutler, Palmer and Co.:—

Teviot s—110 cases brandy, 17 cases gin and old tom, 1 hhd whisky, 22 cases still hock, 68 cases claret, 98 cases sherry, 10 cases port, 12 cases champagne. Khandalla s—20 cases, still hock, 12 cases rum, 6 cases claret, 50 cases port. Ancona s—20 cases schnapps, 2 cases still hock, 2 cases sherry, 10 cases claret. Fleming s—14 cases claret, 20 cases brandy. Teheran s—15 cases champagne, 17 cases schnapps. Nizam s—10 cases claret. Cicero s-100 cases brandy. Regent Murray s—400 cases brandy. Puttialla s—22 cases claret. Lombardy s—1 hhd copras. Kaisar-i-Hind s—20 cases champagne, 1 qr. cask sherry. Ellora s—10 cases port. Bengal s—8 cases sherry. Clan Alpine s—50 cases brandy. 60 cases whiskey, 8 cases still hock, 159 cases port. 206 cases sherry, 10 cases claret, 8 cases moselle muscatell 195 casks beer.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—39 bales wool and 23 bales rags, Baneechund Fuckerchund; 80 bales wool, Ralli Brothers; 85 bales wool Keeka Khoosal; 723 bales wool and 74 bales cotton, The Cooper Landing Co; 763 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co; 450 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 107 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 21½ cwts gallnuts, Khutow Muthoora; 65 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass.

Branksome Hall s—45 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 375 cwts myrabolams, Soorjee Jewandass; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 218¾ cwts gallnuts, Khutow Muthoora.

FOR LONDON.

Annie Ainslie—10 casks coffee, B I S N Co; 76½ cwts olibanum, Maneck Luckumsey; 343 cwts olibanum, Ruzuballay Allyruza.

Menzaleh s—5,288½ cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Speke Hall s—7 bales skins, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Nelson s—47 bags coffee, B I S N Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—321 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 1 bale cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

Beaconsfield s—500 cwts horns, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—750 cwts gingellyseed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Castalia s—1,000½ cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Scio s—12 bales skins, Jan Mahomed Megjee.

FOR VENICE.

Scio s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Maharaja s—110 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund; 82 bales cotton, Melville and Co.

Punjaub s—71 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—34 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 25 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 1 box silver coins [Rs 1,350], Ahmed Sulleman; 12 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 3 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmall and Co; 24½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 7 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—216½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 26¼ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 53½ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 12 chests opium, Huonmuntram Hurdewdass; 8 chests opium. Jesraz Chetaram; 30 chests opium, Tata and Co; 17 chests opium, Nopechund Nowrungroy; 3 chests opium, Rampertab Hurbilas; 5 chests opium, Ramnaron Buldewdass; 1½ chests opium, Guneshall Sobhagmull; 15 chests opium, Jesraz Chetaram; 15½ chests opium, M S Gubhoy and Co; 36½ chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co.

### HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 30.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

LONG CAUSE.

447-79—Janardhan G—Shaik Cassum Mahmedbhoy vs Beebun—M M Munshi.

589-79—M M Munshi—Itcharam Gungadas vs Nundlal Beharilal and others—Shapoorjee and T.

478-79—Nanu and H—Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner vs Bomanjee Cursetjee Ashburner and others—A F Turner.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT]

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Sha Oka Hemraz vs Sha Ludha Hemraz.

In person—Hasum Cassum vs Marwady Megga Agra and another.

In person—Choonilal Keekabhoy and another vs Dhuncorebai.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSE.

991-74—Muljee and B—Goma Pita and others vs Jose Domingos Pereira—In person—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

545-79—M H Khan—Ballajee Chimajee vs Chimajee Mukoondjee—Rimington, H and C and B—(For trial as well as for investigation of plaintiff's pauperism.)

644-79—Balkrishna and B—Wamon Kashinath Joshi vs Wassudeo Withoba and others—Craigie, L and O.

540-79—Chalk and W—Madhowrao Dinanathjee vs Anundrao Dinanathjee and others—Hearn, C and L and Shamrao.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 28.

Ramsden, Capt, 3rd Sikh Regt, to join, from England.

Mackenzie, Surg. on leave, from Ferozepore.

Fellows, Lt Col, 8th By N I, on duty, from Assirghur.

JANUARY 29.

Whittingdall, 2nd Lt, 15th Fus, on leave, from Meerut.

Bowen, Capt, 43rd Lt Infy, on furlough, from Thayetmyo.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 29.

Banister, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.

Ramsden, Capt, 3rd Sikhs, to Kabul.

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 29.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Mallins, Bl Medl Estabt, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, Condr Wilson, Ord Dept.

Surgn Davidson, Bombay Medl Estabt, is granted leave to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Maj Atkins, 16th Bl Cavy, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S C, to be Capt, subject to H M's approval:—Lieut E L Elliot.

The following Native promotions are made:—

Aden Troop—Russaidar Sheikh Abdool Aziz to be Russaldar, and Qr Mr Dafedar Abdoola Khan to be Russaidar, vice Kurrum Khan, pensioned.

28th Regiment N I—Color Havaldar Bappoo Chowdry to be Jamadar.

The undermentioned Non-commissioned officer of H M's British Forces having been authorized to be discharged at his own request, free, with pension after 21 years' service, and to reside and receive his stipend in Adelaide, Australia, is permitted to draw his pay and allowances in this Presidency, pending embarkation for that Colony:—66th Regiment, Serjt John Brown.

The following Native promotions are made:—

28th Regiment N I—Subhedar Yacoob Khan to be Subhedar-Major, Jamadar Ramnac Koosnac to be Subhedar, and Havaldar Dadi Mohitay to be Jamadar, vice Subhedar-Maj Bhima Nair, pensioned. Havildar Sak Mhetar to be Jamadar, vice Jamadar Gurdin Sing, pensioned.

16th Regiment N I—Drill Havaldar Hukum Sing to be Jamadar.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate. Surgn-Maj Hopkins, Civil Surgn, Kurrachee.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Depty Asst Comsy and Hon Lieut W Wild, the following promotion and reversions in the Comst Dept are ordered.

Lieut Wild, Depy Asst Comsy, to be Actg Asst Comsy.

Lieut Pearson, Actg Asst Comsy, to revert to the grade of Depy Asst Comsy.

Actg Depy Asst Comsy Smith to revert to Condr.

Sub-Condr (and Actg Condr) Barnes to revert to Sub-Condr.

Serjt (and Actg Sub-Condr) Burton to revert to Serjt.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appointment Mr Couthbert Biddulph, to be Asst to the Pol Supt, Savant vadi, in charge of the Sir Desai.

Mr Lamb, Asst Collr in the Dist of Poona, is appointed to be a Mag of the Third Class in the Dist of Poona.

Maj Trueman has delivered over charge of the office of Asst Cant Mag, Poona and Kirkee.

Messrs Bedarkar and Watt have respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Registrar of H M's High Court of Judicature.

Maj W F LaTouche is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Panch Mahals.

Mr Newcome Fox, Barrister-at-Law, has received charge of his acting appointment as Govt Professor of Law from Mr Leith

Mr Lely to act as Talukdari Settlement Officer during the absence of Mr Crawley-Boevey on leave.

Mr Booke to act as first Asst Collr of Broach, vice Mr Lely.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In consequnnce of the re-organisation of the P W D on a reduced scale, the number of Ex Divs has been requced from 40 to 33, allowing for two Depy Consltg Engrs for Railways and an Asst Suptdg Engr for Irrigation, the number of Ex Engrs will, therefore, be 36. In supersession, therefore, of all previous orders, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to grade the Ex Engrs on the Permanent Estabt as follows:—

7 Executive Engineers, 1st Grade—Mr J H E Hart, Col I M Greig Col J R Maunsell, Lieut-Col C A Goodfellow, V C, Lieut-Col B H Mathew, Lieut Col E P Gambier, and Major W M Ducat.

Supernumeraries—Lieut-Col C B F Penny and Maj A T Mander, granted special leave for two years.

9 Executive Engineers, 2nd Grade—Maj G L C Merewether, Maj P Phelps, Maj F J Smith, Maj A R Seton, Mr J E Whiting, Mr W S Howard, Mr F D Campbell, Mr T D Little, and Maj G W Oldham.

Supernumeraries—Maj E L Marryat, to be absorbed on first vacancy; Maj M J Macartney and Maj E D'O Twemlow, granted special leave for 2 years, but now serving under Govt of India.

9 Executive Engineers, 3rd Grade—Maj J D Cruickshank, Mr J D Ferguson, Mr W Clerke, Capt G M Cruickshank, Capt W Osborn, Capt W H Haydon, Mr H M Thompson, Mr G N R Lambert, and Mr J A Coghlan.

Supernumeraries—Mr S Doig and Mr H G Palliser, to be absorbed as vacancies occur.

Maj E N Peters, serving under Govt of India.

11 Executive Engineers, 4th Grade—Messrs J Tate, D Rutherford, J G Pottinger, J R Hatherly, C T Burke, A Davidson, W C Hughes, E K Reinold, R B Joyner, P Reynolds, and J Young.

Supernumeraries—Mr F W Stevens, Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Mr R Proctor-Sims, Bhavnagar.

The following temporary promotions are ordered:—

To be Executive Engineers, 1st Grade—Maj G L C Merewether, vice Hart, Maj F J Smith, vice Greig, and Maj A R Seton, vice Mathew.

To be Executive Engineers, 2nd Grade—Maj J D Cruickshank, vice Merewether, Mr J D Ferguson, vice Phelps, Mr W Clerke, vice Smith, Capt G M Cruickshank, vice Seton, Capt W Osborn, vice Campbell, and Capt W H Haydon, vice Oldham.

To be Executive Engineers, 3rd Grade—Messrs J Tate, vice Cruickshank, J R Hatherly, vice Ferguson, C T Burke, vice Clerke, A Davidson, vice Cruickshank, W C Hughes, vice Osborn, R B Joyner, vice Haydon and P Reynolds, vice Coghlan.

To be Executive Engineers, 4th Grade—Mr Gopal Rowjee Tiluck, vice Tate, Mr F B Maclaren, vice Rutherford, Mr C Brereton, vice Pottinger, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, vice Hatherly, Lieut H Clarke, vice Burke, Capt J Clabby, vice Davidson, Mr Lulloobhai Keshowlal, vice Hughes, Lieut C L Young, vice Reinold, Lieut W J Lister, vice Joyner, and Lieut E C Spilsbury, vice Reynolds.

To be Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade—Lieut V W Robinson, vice Single, Lieut R T Orpen, vice Tiluck, Mr Kashinath Ramchunder Godbole, vice Maclaren, Lieut H D Olivier, vice White, Lieut G Davidson, vice Brereton, Mr Pritomdass Pursumal Chadanani, vice Murzban and Mr S Rebsch, vice Clarke.

Mr Summers, Asst Engr, Second Grade, has been relieved of his duties on No 1 Division, Bombay Eastern Deccan State Railway, to proceed to Dharwar to join the Marmagao-Hubli Railway.

The Hon the Actg Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the closing for six weeks of all the Civil Courts in the Districts of Ratnagiri, Satara, and Khandesh from the 12th, 19th, and 26th April 1880, respectively.

Mr Cotgrave has delivered over add Mr Thom has received charge of the office of the Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, Thana Range.

The services of Tekchand Nirotamdas, Municipal Vaccinator, Jacobabad Town, are dispensed with, on account of the abolition of his appointment.

Mr Gangaram Harkisandas, Actg Sub-Inspr in the Cotton Dept at Dholera, is appointed a Member of the Dholera Dharam Talave Fund Committee, vice Mr Ratilal Bapalal, Sub-Inspr of the same Dept, on leave.

Mr Ebden, has delivered over and Mr Winter has received charge of the office of the first Asst Collr and Mag, First Class, and Railway Mag, B B and C I Railway.

Mr Allen has delivered over and Mr Keshavlal Hiralal has received charge of the Alienation Office, Northern Division.

Mr Wilson has delivered over and Mr Moscardi has received charge of the office of the first Asst Collr, Kaira.

Mr Blathwayt has delivered over and Mr Courtenay has received charge of the office of the Second Asst Collr and Mag, First Class, Kolaba.

Messrs Winchester and Down has respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Ratnagiri.

Messrs Wilkins, Asst Consr of For sts, and Whitworth, First Asst Collr, Ratnagiri, have respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ratnagiri Dist Forest Office.

### ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Jan. 22.

Lieut Col Whish, Bl S C, lately employed in the P W Dept, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the C-in-C, is posted to Lucknow for general duty.

Lieut Col Mackesy, Bl S C, lately employed in the P W Dept, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the C-in-C, is posted to Umballa for general duty.

Maj Cumberlege, Wing Officer, 39th N I, is directed to revert to his appointment of Station Staff Officer, Benares.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—

14th Foot—Capt Ogden, 2nd Battn; and Capt VanHeythuysen, 1st Battn.

8th Foot—Capt Jones, 1st Battn; and Capt Humfrey, 2nd Battn.

Lieut Adye, 1-14th Foot, is permitted to resign his probationary appointment of Offg Wing Officer, 4th Goorkhas.

Lieut Adye, 1-14th Foot, is appointed Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of Lieut General Cureton, C B, Comdg Oudh Divn

The following orders are confirmed:—

Khyber Division, Kabul Field Force order, appointing Lieut Mayne, R E, in charge of the Depot Bengal Sappers and Miners, Peshawar, to be an Asst Field Engr, Khyber Divn, Kabul Field Force, in addition to his duties.

Rohilcund District order, directing Passed Hospital Apprentice Maher, 2-22nd Foot, to proceed to Naini Tal as Offg Asst Apothy, and accompany a party of invalids to Bareilly.

Kurram Station order, appointing Lieut Grattan, 2-8th Foot, Station Staff Officer, vice Lieut Deane, 13th Bengal Lancers.

Kasauli Station order, appointing Capt Hill, 39th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Capt Triphook.

Thull Station order, appointing Maj Davis, 5th N I, Station Staff Officer, vice Lieut Read.

Attock Garrison order, appointing Lieut Townsend, 12-9th R A, to officiate as Fort Adjt, vice Lieut Hervey, 4th Batn Rifle Bgde.

13th Bengal Lancers—Regtl order, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure of Lieut Col Low, commanding, to join the Transport Dept at Kabul:—

Maj Pennington, Sqdn Comdr and Offg 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.

Maj Ryves, Sqdn Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Maj Thompson, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, vice Ryves.

Lieut Gwatkin, Sqdn Officer and Offg Adjt, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, vice Thompson.

6th Native Infantry—Regtl order, making the following appointments, consequent on Col Thompson, Commandant, having proceeded on leave for six months:—

Lieut Col Inglis, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt Atkins to officiate as 2nd in Command, as Wing Officer.

Lieut Boileau, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Commander.

Lieut Tate, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr.

10th Native Infantry—Regtl order, appointing Lieut Haughton, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt, vice Lieut Mills.

12th N I Regtl order, making the following appointments, consequent on Capt Anderson, Wing Commander and Offg 2nd in Command, having proceeded to Europe:—

Capt Oldham, Wing Officer and Offg Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Lieut Angelo, Qr Mr and Offg Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr.

21st N I—Regtl order, appointing Capt Dyce, Wing Officer and Offg Wing Comdr to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt Swetenham.

22nd N I—Regtl order, appointing Capt McRae, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr, vice Lieut Gordon.

25th N I—Regtl order, making the following appointments, consequent on Col Barton, Second in Command, having proceeded on general leave:—

Capt Steel, Wing Comdr, to officiat as Second in Command.

Capt Ellis, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his other duties.


UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. SIR R. TEMPLE, BART, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE THIRD ANNUAL BALL of the Corps will be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, under the management of the following Committee:—

PRESIDENT.—Major the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY.

MEMBERS.

CAPT. STOKES, } Honorary Secretaries.
„ TENNENT, }
„ KEMP, Honorary Treasurer.
„ WYER.
„ NOBLE.
„ STURROCK.
LIEUT. MOOREHOUSE.
„ ROSS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Volunteer Single Ticket | Rs. 8 |
| Volunteer and two Ladies | „ 10 |
| Non-Volunteer Single Ticket | „ 10 |
| Non-Volunteer and two Ladies | „ 12 |
| Extra Ladies Ticket | „ 5 |

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. KEMP and Co. and SOUNDY & Co.

F. STOKES, Capt. & Adjt.,
W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretaries.

The TOWN HALL has kindly been placed at the disposal of the Committee for the occasion.

NOTICE.

MR. A. MENIST has AUTHORIZED his AGENTS, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., to SELL his celebrated SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., at LOWER PRICES than Mr. Menist charged, the expenses not being so great.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family; Standards 1—5 in the Boys' School.

1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla, 3rd Sept.


### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

SHROFF—BATLIBOYE—January 26th, at Grant Road, Soonabai Heerjeebhoy Shroff to Dadabhoy Limjee Batliboye.

STRONG—LILLY—January 28th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, William Frederick Charles Strong, Sergeant, Royal Fusiliers, to Emma Louisa, second daughter of the late H. Lilly, Esq., of Southend, Essex.

DEATHS.

VAUGHAN—January 24th, at Dharwar, Lieut. Colonel Henry Vaughan, Offg. Commandant, 17th Regiment N. I., deeply regretted.

# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1880.

THE meeting in the Town Hall for the relief of the distress in Ireland came off yesterday afternoon, and considering that it was got up on the spur of the moment, so that His Excellency the Governor might be able to preside—his departure for the frontier being fixed for the same evening—the success attained was creditable to the public spirit and charitable feeling of Bombay. All sections of the community, Native and European, were well represented. The Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft, His Excellency Admiral Gore-Jones, the Hon'ble Mr. Mowat, Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Morarjee Gocooldass, Dr. Meurin, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, and several other gentlemen took part in the proceedings. The native speakers cheerfully owned the obligation under which they felt themselves placed to requite in some degree the magnificent charity of the people of the United Kingdom, who, during the recent famine in this country, subscribed a sum of eighty lakhs for the relief of the sufferers. Admiral Gore-Jones, in a brief but telling speech, recounted how during the terrible famine of 1847 his father, when chairman of a committee in one of the afflicted districts was instrumental in saving the lives of hundreds of starving people at an outlay, which, when the accounts were closed, was found not to exceed one penny farthing per head per diem—a circumstance which, His Excellency said, showed very forcibly that "the widow's mite" is in such cases of great use, and that no one ought to withhold a rupee merely because he can not afford to give a larger sum. Sir Richard Temple, in the course of a short address, cordially acknowledged the excellent spirit in which the leaders of the native community had spontaneously come forward to assist their suffering fellow subjects in the United Kingdom—showing thereby how real and practical was the sympathy which bound all together under the sceptre of Her Majesty. And His Excellency took occasion to refute the notion which lingers in some quarters that there is still a deep-seated antipathy between the English and the Irish. Whatever differences may still subsist, said Sir Richard, the fact is that there is now scarcely an English family that has not some Irish relations, and scarcely an Irishman who has not many English friends and connections, so that whether they know it or not they are really a united people. And he very effectively strengthened this view by pointing to the circumstance, that of the Europeans present the majority were Englishmen and Scotchmen, though the representative Irishmen of Bombay had not by any means proved remiss in responding to the invitation to come forward and aid in the common object. The meeting was very harmonious and practical throughout. A committee was formed to organise the charity of Bombay for the purpose in view, and Dr. Weir, Mr Dosabhoy Framjee, the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdass, and Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay were appointed honorary secretaries. A subscription list was circulated, but owing to the want of time it was not so adequately filled as the secretaries hope yet to see it. As the amount so far promised does not equal what the Madras meeting realised, we think it best not to mention the figure so that Bombay may not compare unfavourably in a matter of this kind with her sister city. The secretaries are confident that in a day or two the subscription list will be one of which this city will have reason to be proud.

WHEN the question is asked why the native army is not so popular now as it used to be with the classes in this country answering to our English yeomanry, the answer can hardly be said to lie on the surface. The sepoy is better clothed and better cared for now than at any previous period of his history. When a recruit joins the army he receives a bounty of thirty rupees, which is equivalent to a free kit. He is no longer subjected to the treatment he met with in days gone by, when a cane was as necessary to a drill master as a pace-stick now is. Readers of the memoirs of that most delightful of scamps, Pandurang Hari, will doubtless remember the brief but graphic description given by his friend Fazl Khan of his experience as a sepoy in the Honourable Company's army Fazl Khan began life in Surat, where, at a tender age, he acquired such a love of gambling that he put dogs tails instead of sheep tails in the *kaboubs* his mother used to make for the true believers of that town, gambling away the money with which he should have bought the sheep tails, and slicing off the tails of the unwary curs of Surat as a substitute. When the Mussulmans found out the trick played upon them, Fazl Khan had to fly his native city, and after turning his attention to perjury as one of the fine arts, he resolved to enlist in order to avoid the frequent beatings his nefarious pursuits earned for him. He accordingly enlisted, "and now," to quote his own words, "I had to undergo discipline of another "description. My instructor enforced his "lessons with such frequent applications of "the rattan, that I began to think I was "born for no other purpose than to be caned. "I had scarcely learned my duty when we were "ordered to march for the Deccan. We arrived "at Seroor fatigued to death, and the duty soon "became so severe that I deserted with one of my "comrades." No doubt Fazl Khan, being an idle young rascal, came in for more cane than his steadier companions at drill, but he fairly enough summarizes the old routine of stern discipline, long and frequent marches and heavy duty. And yet when all these conditions are altered for the better, the native army is not so popular as it used to be in bygone times, nor does it attract the yeoman class,—the class with a little land and a stake in the well-being of their native villages,—to its ranks. But if service in the ranks is easier now, it is also terribly monotonous. One has only to turn to any of those old books of memoirs which so many officers of a bygone generation left behind them, to see what a stirring bustling life a soldier's was in the times before our rule was firmly established in this country. If there was plenty of marching, there was also no lack of fighting with its accompaniments of excitement and loot. A man might go into action a sepoy and earn his immediate promotion to jemadar by distinguished gallantry. When he had slain his foe, it was pleasant to find a goodly sum of rupees in the dead man's *kummerbund*. European officers and men were knit together in the firm bond of fellowship cemented by common hardships, and dangers shared together. Colonel James, of the Madras army, in his interesting reminiscences, gives a very graphic and curious account of an incident that came under his own notice at the battle of Argaum, which witnesses at once to the hand-to-hand nature of the fighting in bygone days, and also to the intense sympathy and admiration with which the sepoy regarded the European officer whether belonging to his own corps or not. Colonel James says that in the battle of Argaum an Arab hurled a heavy spear at Lieutenant Longland, of the 74th Regiment, and drawing his sword, rushed forward to complete his work. The spear passed through the fleshy part of Longland's leg and stuck in the ground behind him. The officer, wounded though he was, grasped the spear and turning the point of it, hurled it at the advancing Arab with such force and so true an aim, that it passed through his opponent's body and transfixed him a few yards from his intended victim. "All eyes," says Colonel James, "were fixed upon the combatants, "when a sepoy of our Grenadiers rushed out of "the ranks, and patting Longland on the back, "exclaimed '*achcha Sahib bohut achcha kiya.*' "Such an incident produced a hearty laugh even "at that hour of extreme peril, and the soldiers "were delighted at the sepoy's enthusiasm."

What an old-world picture is this to us of to-day, with our arms of precision, our musketry practice, our modern tactics and elaborate precautions of all sorts to prevent any enemy gitting within half a mile of us! The Arab with his spear and sword advancing with fanatical zeal, the cool, resolute Englishman slaying his foe with his own weapon, and the sepoy, unable to control his delight at the gallant deed, form a group which imprints itself upon the memory. On the Bengal side there is still a chance, and a very good one, that active service may fall to the lot of any native regiment, and the sepoys who died with Cavagnari and fought with Roberts, have proved that they are in no way inferior to the men who followed Clive to victory, and helped Wellington to win Assaye. But in these days the chance of Bombay regiments seeing service is but small though now at length there is a vision of glory for them rising above distant Herat. True, within the last thirty years native regiments from this Presidency have taken part in the expedition to China, in the Abyssinian war, and in the Malta expedition, but of these the China expedition was the only one that gave opportunity for distinction and loot combined; the raid against Theodore was a well planned and admirably executed forced march through a difficult country, ending with the capture of Magdala; and the going to Malta and Cyprus merely proved, what all knew before, that Bombay troops are ready to march anywhere, and against anybody at the shortest possible notice. We have not forgotten the good service done by some Bombay regiments in the Mutiny, but for the majority of them there was nothing to do but to show their loyalty by going through their routine work in cantonments, and in those anxious and stirring times, regiments condemned to the listless inactivity of ordinary garrison duties were exposed to considerable temptation. And so it naturally comes about that in these settled times, young villagers of fairly well-to-do families prefer to remain at home to till their land, to taking service in the Bombay army where they would find all the monotony of village life without its compensations. The Bhonslas, Goorporays, and Salwees are but poorly represented now-a-days in our native regiments, and when they take their pensions they, as a rule, dissuade their relations and friends from enlisting, and they hardly ever put their own children into the ranks. There is no doubt in the world that, putting on one side altogether the idea of military distinction as an incentive to enlistment, the present organization of the native army is most unpopular. Natives are thoroughly conservative, and the old hands in a regiment are never weary of holding forth to young soldiers the glories of a time when tactics were not; when musketry practice was got through in a day; when the sahibs stayed all their service in one corps, and were friends as well as rulers; and in those good old days, too, a subedar will inform his attentive audience, the Sirkar beat all their enemies, conquered every one, and took the whole country, and what more can they do now, with all this new-fashioned stuff about running drill, shooting, &c., and changing all the sahibs every two or three years. Of course, this reasoning is hardly adapted to an intelligent audience, but given a native officer who has perhaps been forced out of the service against his will, and an ignorant village circle, and the arguments have a good deal of weight. So, when commanding officers complain, as they constantly do now, that they cannot get the recruits they used to get in former days, they must bear in mind that the conditions of serving are not what they were, and that if we have improved the condition of the sepoy in one way we have perforce reduced his life in the ranks to such a dead level of parade-work, ball practice, and guard duties, that we must not be surprised if the service has fewer attractions than it formerly had for young and adventurous spirits.

TENDERS for a ten lakh debenture loan, bearing interest at four and a half per cent. and repayable in seven years, were opened by the Trustees of the Port Trust at their meeting yesterday when it was found that Rs. 24,70,500 were offered. The loan was allotted as follows—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At 99⅞ | Rs. | 10,000 |
| „ 99¼ | „ | 5,000 |
| „ 99 | „ | 9,85,000 |
| | Rs. | 10,00,000 |

THE recent fire at the Elphinstone Bunder has been made the occasion of an attempt to rehabilitate kerosine in the eyes of the public. The fact that some cases of kerosine burned harmlessly, and that others, though scorched, did not take fire, is said to be a proof that kerosine is a very harmless article of commerce, requiring no special precautions worth thinking about. The danger which would accrue to the public if this doctrine were to receive wider acceptance is a sufficient justification for our undertaking to set the matter in its true light. In the first place the kerosine which was the subject of the trial at the Elphinstone Bunder was of an exceptionally good quality, the "flash point" being over 100° and the "fire test" 120°—that is to say, fully up to the English petroleum standard. The common kerosine sold about the Bombay bazaars has a flash point of 85° and a fire test under 100°. Now, the chief source of danger with kerosine is not its liability to *burn* when set on fire, but its liability to give off a vapour which, when mixed with a certain proportion of air, becomes as explosive as gas when similarly mixed. The low flashing kerosine gives off this vapour freely at a very low temperature, and the risk of explosion is consequently always present where it is used, for leakage from cans cannot be wholly prevented. The lower the flash point the lower the temperature at which this vapour is given off, and the greater the danger of explosion. At an outlay of a penny a gallon or thereabouts, petroleum could be raised from a low to a high flash point—that is to say, converted from a highly dangerous and explosive material into a comparatively safe and inexplosive one. But to save that outlay kerosine, which is a continual source of danger, is exported freely from America to all the world at a few pence a gallon. In England they have a law to guard against the resulting danger to property and life; in Bombay we have nothing of the kind. Pending the enactment of such a law let us be vigilant, and steadily refuse to believe that all kerosine is inexplosive or innocuous, because some particularly good kerosine has been burnt without exploding.

### THE IRISH DISTRESS FUND.

WE have to acknowledge receipt of a cheque for Rs. 100 from Dr. T. Cody.

### DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Sir R. Sandeman, Major Rivett-Carnac, Captain Dean-Pitt, and Dr. Waters, embarked on board the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Madura at 10-15 last night for Kurrachee, *en route* for the Sind frontier. Captain Brebner and several other gentlemen were present to see His Excellency off. The departure being private no troops attended, and the officers of the water police preserved order. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery at sunrise to-day.

### THE TROOPS.

THE depôt of the 9th Regiment N. I. will be moved by rail to Sholapore on the 31st instant, to be stationed there.

THE 10th Regiment N. I. will embark for Kurrachee at 2 p.m. to-day in the hired steamer Culna, picking up the company of 7th N. I. at Mandavee *en route*. The strength of all are as under:—6 European officers, 13 native officers, 670 native rank and file, 137 public followers, 27 private followers, 6 horses, with 130 dooley bearers of the 9th N. I.

ONE company of H. M.'s 21st Regt. N. I. and two companies of H. M.'s 26th Regt. N. I. arrived yesterday from Mhow and Deesa respectively, and are encamped on the Esplanade, near the School of Arts.

### THE VOLUNTEER BALL.

THE ball to be given by the Rifle Volunteers on the 3rd proximo promises to be a most successful one. The committee are making arrangements which at all events merit success. The former assemblies given by the Volunteers have been such as to warrant us in saying that nothing will be left undone to make the meeting of the 3rd a most enjoyable one, and we have no doubt that it will as far excel that of October last as that one did all that had gone before. We understand that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Admiral, and other distinguished guests are expected to be present. The catering for the inner man has been placed in the hands of Mr. Medley, of the Byculla Club, and, in order that all the necessary arrangements for this very essential part of the proceedings may be fully provided, it is desired that tickets may be secured at as early a date as possible. The music will be supplied by two military bands.

### ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 9.

No better proofs could be given of the reality of the improvement in trade which has commenced, however late in the day, in Lancashire, than the two facts that the shares of all the joint stock spinning companies are rising in value, and that the operatives are everywhere agitating for an increase of wages. The latter is one of the standing difficulties, as I have often pointed out, which our manufacturers in every walk of industry have to face when endeavouring either to take advantage of a slight revival in business or to accustom themselves to the new conditions which rivalry abroad or the exigencies of foreign markets impose. Socialism and Communism, as understood and taught on the Continent, is not recognised as an active force here, either socially or politically; but no form of Socialism could more effectually work out its avowed ends for the injury of property that is done by the constant practice of large numbers of English operatives. The one unvarying aim is to reduce the masters' profits to the lowest living limit, or to sweep them off altogether, and to treat capital as a kind of neutral fund—not the property of any one class in particular—out of which the working men are invariably to receive liberal wages, whatever the state of the market or the profits of trade. It is vain to disavow such objects, when, whatever the theory, the practice is so steadily in one direction. Any Lancashire operative could have satisfied himself of the truth of the masters' statement recently made, that for the last two years spinning has been carried on at a loss, just as any South Wales iron worker or miner could have learned in 1875, that Mr. Fothergill, Mr. Crawshay, and the other great iron firms were incurring losses which must end in bankruptcy, as in the former case, or in withdrawal from business in disgust, as in the latter; but these same men doggedly refused to accept facts or listen to reason and persevered in a course which ruined the industry of the whole district for two or three years and plunged themselves into unspeakable misery. There the war against capital was carried on with a callous, unrelenting hostility to the bitter end; no organised and intelligent Nihilism could, on a limited field, have gained its purpose more completely. In Lancashire the same result has not followed, because the masters had a powerful organisation and beat the men in detail; but capital was for all that sorely crippled in the struggle, and hundreds of millowners went to the wall. Of the others, most held on in hope of better times, living on their accumulated capital. Now that better times seem to be dawning the operatives, without even waiting to see whether the dawn will broaden into daylight, threaten to cease working unless an immediate advance in wages is guaranteed to them. Capital is grudged even a month's respite and gain; it must at once engage to part with most of its anticipated profits. The design apparently is to beat the masters in detail if possible, and a beginning is made at Bolton where the self-actor minders and hand-mule spinners have asked an advance, in which claim they are to be supported by the amalgamated association of operatives for Lancashire and adjoining counties. The calculation on which these men proceed is that, as trade is really expanding, the masters will be reluctant to throw away the chance now at last presented to them, of getting a few orders at a fair profit, the beginning, perhaps, of a long spell of good business. What manufacturer would quarrel with his workmen at such a time if he could possibly help it? The only danger to the operatives in this convenient little theory is that arising from their own blindness. They have been just a little too hasty in agitating for the advance now asked, as the improvement in business has not gone far enough to deprive the manufacturers of all disposition to resist an exorbitant claim. Hence the present impression is that they will resist, and lock-out, if needful, should any attempt be made at a partial strike. At Oldham the millowners are arranging for organised resistance, and if only there is unanimity they will gain their end, until at least the recovery in prices and in profits is sufficient to tempt some of their number to concede a little. On the other hand, should there be no combined action the men will gain here and there; everything will be unsettled; and the unsettlement will be a serious drag on the progress of the entire industry. On the other point named, the advance in joint-stock companies shares at Oldham, the evidence is all one way, and it is most conclusive. Down to a few months, or rather weeks since, all these shares were at a heavy discount, and the losses of shareholders were serious. In fact, the securities were hardly saleable at any price, and the fear of further calls being made were as potent an influence restraining buyers as the actual depression in the cotton manufacture. But speculators were as keenly conscious of the coming improvement in trade as operatives, and they quietly bought up shares right and left when at a discount. Some of these lately quoted at a very low price have now risen 40 per cent. It so happens that the results of the working in the last quarter of the year 1879 show a great change for the better, many of the mills returning a profit, though a small one, but of course it is the prospective rather than the actual profits that have determined the rise in value. If joint stock spinning companies have done so well it must be conceded that private firms have done equally well; and this is the favourite argument of the men in claiming an advance of wages. They forget, however, the "prospective" element; the profit is only anticipated, not yet realised, and a heavy addition to working cost might prevent the realisation ever taking place.

The Board of Trade returns for December and for the entire year were published yesterday. They exhibit further evidence of the steady improvement in trade, not merely as regards iron, although that is the most important item, but also in almost every other branch of industry. Of course, in examining the tables for the year it has to be borne in mind that the first eight months were the worst of all since the depression commenced, and therefore the twelve months show varied results, differing considerably from what an analysis of the last four would bring out. But take them how we will the results are very remarkable. For instance, the quantity of iron and steel exported in 1879 was 2,879,884 tons compared with just 2,296.860 tons in 1878, and 2,346,370 tons in 1877. Most of this increase has been in the later months, the total for December being no less than 250,335 tons against 149,148 tons in the corresponding month last year. The value of this commodity and of most others is lower in proportion, a circumstance of course susceptible of the simplest explanation. I allude to it because various inveterately pessimist critics, of whom the *Times* figures as amongst the most incurably croaking, have displayed a large share of grievously perverted "ingenuity in trying to make out that we are really doing badly when we all fancy we are doing very well." The cause of the decline in values is to be found in the wholesale diminution in the cost of production. During at least half of last year, and certainly the whole of the one before, one reduction of wages after another was effected, not only in the iron, but in the cotton, woollen, and other industries. These reductions led to strikes and lock-outs without number; the newspapers were full of them; my letters certainly were, I am painfully conscious. But they seem to be already forgotten, and we have writers sermonising over the apparent decline in value, as if it represented a loss to the manufacturer. The fair assumption is of course identically the opposite. The decrease in the cost of production told speedily upon the exporting value, and it was that very decrease that enabled manufacturers to take orders in American account at prices low enough to neutralise the heavy American tariff. Instead, therefore, of lamenting the falling off in value concurrently with the increase in quantity, the double result is matter for unalloyed congratulation at the satisfactory working out of an economical law. Of course this remark applies to cotton as well as iron, though in a less degree.

The total export of cotton yarn last year was 235,776,100 lbs. against 250,631,800 lbs. in 1878 and 227,651,402 lbs. in 1877. The December quantity was 20,092,200 lbs. against 19,261,200 lbs. and 19,947,300 lbs. The proportion to Bombay last month was 10,14,400 lbs. against 412,000 lbs. in December 1878 and 760,900 lbs. in December 1877. Cotton goods showed the following results:—total for the year 3,718,138,600 yards against 3,618,665,300 yards in 1878 and 3,837,820,850 yards in 1877; for December alone 319,739,600 yards last year; 280,580,500 yards in December 1878, and 312,837,500 yards in December 1877. The proportions to Bombay of piece goods were, 39,273,900 yards against 31,350,100 yards, and 33,163,800 yards. Turning to the imports I find an enormous increase under the head of cotton, but mainly of course from the United States and Egypt. The quantity received last month was 1,937,780 cwts. against 1,230,346 cwts. in December 1878; and the total for 1879 was 13,171,043 cwts. against 11,978,288 cwts. in 1878, and 12,112,819 cwts. in 1877. The proportion from India last year was 1,617,835 cwts. against 1,439,339 cwts. in 1878 and 1,729,414 cwts. in 1877. The import of wheat continues large, and that from India shows an increase for last month, the quantity being 202,321 cwts. against 131,006 cwts. in December 1878. For the year of course there is a decrease.

The statistics of the Indian wool import last year, as given in the leading warehousemen's report, show little change from the year before. The receipt of East India and Persian wool in London was 15,812 bales against 22,688 bales in 1878; the total at Liverpool was 75,566 bales against 86,678 in 1878, and 76,081 in 1877.

A good deal of attention is now being directed to the future of sugar, and there seems every probability of a strong speculation for the rise with a much higher range of prices. Already, indeed, the movement has begun in the United States, and here the market is firm if not actually excited. The basis of the upward movement is the prospective deficiency of supplies, side by side with increasing consumption. The deficiency of supplies mainly arising from the short beet crop in Europe and the falling off in the yield at Cuba, the West Indies, and Mauritius is put at 400,000 tons, against which has to be set an excess of stock now held in the United Kingdom of 50,000 tons, and "the possible import in the course of 1880 of such East Indian supplies as may be attracted by the higher prices now ranging." This quotation is from the opinion of a leading Mincing Lane firm here, and they also add that the recent decided recovery in market values having been from an extremely low level, are still about 5 per cent below the closing rates of 1876 when a similar deficiency occurred in the Continental beet crops. That is to say there is room yet for a considerable further rise, as consumption is always extending.

### THE POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"P in the Corner You Know," in your issue of yesterday, blames the Post Office clerks for returning under instruction a letter addressed by him to a military surgeon at Mallegaum, and says that having given directions north and south to their polite inquiries as to which Mallegaum it was the letter was intended for, lost a day's post. Perhaps the sooner "P in the Corner You Know" awakes to the fact that there are several military stations to be found bearing the same name, and that at some non-military stations the sons of Mars are not always extinct as the dodo, the better it will be for him; else when he next posts his letters similarly addressed in the letter box and there be no officious P. O. clerks to arrest his attention with "which Mallegaum, sir?" he will find to his cost, when it is too late, the letters returned to him through the D. L. O., and that then he has lost perhaps more than a day's post.

The rule is where there are several stations of same name, the name of the district in which the particular station is, should invariably be stated.

A VOICE FROM THE P. O.

Bombay, Jan. 28.


PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D Fernandez & Co., and Hajee Moledina Roosub, Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; D. Bsoux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell and Shrieffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer and Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Sons, Ahmednagar; and dealers in towns.—[ADVT.]


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# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

## AN EXPEDITION TO THE LUGHMAN VALLEY.
## EXPECTED ADVANCE ON KABUL BY GHOLAM HYDER.
## CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON KABUL.

ALLAHABAD, KUTTRA, JAN. 29.

KABUL, Jan. 26.—Yesterday a Kohistani, armed with a rifle and a large quantity of ammunition, was arrested in camp.

The Peshawur police employed in the city under Colonel Hills have returned to Peshawur.

The expedition into the Lughman Valley starts from Jallalabad on the 28th.

Gholam Hyder, the Governor of Balkh, has issued an address to the people of Kohistan, informing them that he is about to advance on Kabul with a force of twelve regiments of infantry and twelve thousand horse, accompanied by Murad Khan, son of the Chief of Kundaz. An attack on the British is expected. All true Mahomedans join him to show their loyalty to the descendants of Dost Mahomed Khan. The principal Khans of the Panjsheree tribe have exerted themselves with the Kohistanis to foment enmity with the British and have urged them to obey the orders received from Balkh. These Khans are said to be in a village in Kohidamun and collecting men and supplies.

Mahomed Sirdar Khan and Mir Abdul Kadur Khan have issued orders to the people of Kohistan, forbidding them to send supplies into the British camp at Kabul.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

## KABUL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA JAN. 29.

KABUL, Jan. 28.—The attitude of the Logaris is reported still unfavourable.

An assembly of Ghilzais about Shahpir, near Khelat-i-Ghilzai, is said to have dispersed.

A number of men from the southern Ghilzai country are said to have gone to Ghazni.

## THE RAID ON A TEA GARDEN IN CACHAR.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

From Silchar it is stated that the District Superintendent of Police has found two more bodies of coolies at Balladhun and one wounded. No further details known. The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar will reach Baladhun on the 30th inst. He has arranged with the military authorities for outposts at the garden west of Balladhun. He considers additional troops are not necessary, but the military and police under Mr. Savi, now moving towards our frontier from the Naga Hills, the Political Agent are requested to expedite.

Last reports from Silchar state that the raiders on Baladhun were Nagas, but doubtful what Nagas. Nine coolies were kiled besides the manager. All the houses were destroyed. Mr. Savi, with one hundred and twenty men of the 34th M. N. I. and the Cachar police, left Kohima on the 24th and should reach Asaloo on the 31st, and if the raiders are Nagas, should take them in rear of Mr. Savis' party and party under Lieutenant Macgregor, which has gone to Paplongma and Rubcha in the Naga country should make the retreat of the raiders difficult. Sir Steuart Bayley will reach Cachar on the 2nd February.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

## THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

VIENNA, JAN. 28.

In a speech made by the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, he said that the Austrian policy towards France was of a pacific character, and that France was not threatened by the Austro-German alliance. He further stated that the relations between Austria and Russia were very friendly.

## THE NEW CEYLON GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The applications for the new Ceylon Government 4 per cent. Loan for £700,000 are seven times in excess of that amount.

## CONCENTRATION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

The semi-official *Agence Russe* declares that there is no foundation for the statement that Russian troops are being concentrated on the Polish frontier, and that the Russian Government has not, therefore, offered to withdraw them from that quarter at the desire of the German and Austrian Governments, as was previously reported.

## THE RUMOURED RUSSIAN DEFEAT AT TCHIKISLAR

The only foundation for the reported Russian defeat at Tchikislar arose from the capture of a transport train by some Tekke Turcomans.

## THE HOME RULERS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

It is stated that the Home Rulers in Mayo will start Davitt and Braman as members of Parliament, on the condition, however, that they will abstain from attending the House.

## STEAMER MOVEMENT.

MARSEILLES, JAN. 28.

The Anchor Line Steamer Sidonian arrived here to-day.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 5 13-16d. |

The Manchester market has been firm in tone, but higher prices checked seriously business.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 78 |
| 4½ do. do. | 85½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 98¾ |
| 5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 | 117 |
| Bar Silver | 52¼ |
| Oriental Bank shares | £21-10 |
| Chartered Bank shares | £22-10 |
| Do. Mercantile do. | £22 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai | £38 |

Departures.—Flamsteed and Manrovia.

AT the meeting in the Town Hall yesterday (of which a report will be published to-morrow) a resolution was passed asking the Bombay Bank to receive subscriptions for the relief of the distress in Ireland. We are asked to state that if those who have promised subscriptions pay in the amount at once, a first remittance may be sent to Ireland by the mail on Saturday. His Excellency the Governor has headed the subscription list with Rs. 600.

MR. F. D. PARKER has been by H. E. the Governor in Council appointed to be a member of the Bombay Committee of the Melbourne International Exhibition.

IN yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*, the following appointments are made:—Lieutenant-Colonel B. H. Pottinger, R.A., Assistant Quarter Master General, to be Deputy Quarter Master General, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. G. F. Hogg, Staff Corps, whose period of service on the Staff has expired. Major J. Jopp, Staff Corps, to be an Assistant Quarter Master General on the Establishment, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Pottinger. Captain T. Harris, 66th Foot, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General on the Establishment. Lieutenant-Colonel B. H. Pottinger, Deputy Quarter Master General, to officiate as Quarter Master General in succession to Brigadier-General Burrows, proceeded on service. Major F. J. S. Adam, Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter Master General, to officiate as Deputy Quarter Master General, vice Lieutenant Colonel Pottinger. Captain A. B. Stopford, Royal Artillery, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to officiate as Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Major Adam.

AMID the congratulations called forth by the defeat of the enemy at Sherpur on the 23rd December, there seems, says the *Englishman*, to be a tendency to overlook the importance of the service rendered by General Gough's brigade. Yet there can be little doubt that it was to their arrival at Butkhak that the panic which seized the Afghans on that occasion was really due. The detailed accounts of the investment make it evident, in spite of General Robert's confidence in his ability to hold his own, that the force was for some days in a most precarious position, and it seems highly improbable that had the enemy possessed even moderate powers of cohesion, or had they been aware of the weakness of General Gough's brigade, they would have beat so hasty a retreat. Fortunately the numbers of the relieving force were greatly exaggerated, and a panic was thus created which made General Roberts' task a comparatively easy one. This fact, however, in no way detracts from the credit due to General Gough's brigade for their rapid advance under circumstances of extreme difficulty. Aspersions have been cast on the brigade for not having reached Kabul sooner; and General Roberts himself would seem, from his telegrams, to have thought that they might have moved more quickly. But the truth is that it was only by the most heroic exertions and sacrifices that they were enabled to arrive when they did.

SIR F. ROBERTS has published the following order on the death of the late Dr. Porter at Kabul:—"The Lieutenant-General announces with deep regret the death of Officiating Deputy Surgeon General T. H. Porter, Principal Medical Officer of the Division. Dr. Porter served in the Crimean, Ashantee, and the late Afghan campaigns with distinction, and had gained experience from them, which has been invaluable in the important office he has lately held. By his death her Majesty's service is deprived of an officer of great merit. The Lieutenant-General, in company with the officers and men of the force, loses a friend whose professional skill was always at the service of the sick and suffering, and whose kindness of disposition had endeared him to all."

AN officer with General Doran's column sends the following particulars of the Kam Dakka affair to the Lahore paper:—"The enemy had crossed the Kabul river near Kam Dakka, and while the Dakka force moved to attack them, we were sent to their rear at Polosi, to prevent them re-crossing there. Our track lay across several ranges of very steep hills, consequently our baggage delayed us so much that we succeeded in cutting off only the enemy's rear party about 800 strong. We drove them with rifle fire from hill to hill, while the mountain battery also made some good shell practice. The enemy kept up a brisk fire, and rolled down stones on our troops from the hill tops. A jemadar of the 30th N. I. was killed and several sepoys were wounded. We burnt and looted Kam Dakka, and returned—minus a good deal of baggage which went down the khuds and was immediately looted. The drivers bolted on the first sound of musketry, looting no small share of their charge. Several were stopped at Ali Musjid and flogged."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *United Service Gazette* as follows:—Does it not occur to you, or any of our military *critiques* that much of the faulty arrangements connected with the present Afghan war, is attributable to two very serious blunders on the part of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Viceroy, not by changing places (perhaps that might be advantageous to all concerned), but in the fact of the said Commander-in-Chief having surrendered his office to the Viceroy, or the Viceroy's military council, and he himself not having taken up any other? The other blunder is the Viceroy endeavouring to be two men in one: trying to govern and direct the affairs of state politically, and also to direct and control the military operations at the same time. Where is the Indian Commander-in-Chief? Surely if not at Kabul he ought not to be far off.

A CORRESPONDENT asks the *Army and Navy Gazette* the very pertinent question, Why are the retired officers of the old East India Company's regiments alone refused the privilege of commuting their pensions? It is very certain that no commutation causes the State any loss, therefore there can be no question of expense, neither can there be one of principle. We, therefore, echo our correspondent's question, and ask—why?

THE *Statesman* says:—That in view of the proposed Factory Act legislation, a deputation from the Supreme Council, consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Colvin, Hope, Grant, and Batten, visited a few days ago the Samnugger cotton and jute mills and also the Hastings Mill, owned by Birkmyre Brothers.

MR. H. L. ST. BARBE, late acting Resident at Mandalay, has been appointed Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. Regarding this appointment the *Englishman* says that it probably indicates that Government intends maintaining for the present the policy of precaution and reserve towards the Mandalay authorities. Now that all formal diplomatic intercourse with King Thebaw has been suspended, there was of course no necessity for retaining a political officer in the country, and Mr. St. Barbe was probably glad of an opportunity of escaping from a province which seems to be regarded as a penal settlement by most of his service.

THE *Englishman* says that Mr. G. W. Allen is said to have withdrawn from his candidature for South Essex.

IN the month of November last 1,346 emigrants left Calcutta for the colonies, of whom 413 went to Demerara, 613 to Trinidad, and 320 to Surinam.

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt at Azimganj on Friday last at 9-20 a. m.

MAJOR R. S. ROBERTSON has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the Mirut Division.

IT is expected that the light railway from Bareli to Rambagh will be opened for traffic by the 1st of April.

MR. AITCHISON, Chief Commissioner of Burma, with his suite, arrived in Calcutta on Monday last, in the Government steamer Enterprize.

MR. BULL, the engineer who has lately successfully constructed the railway to Sibi, has been transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway, to superintend the work on the bridge over the Indus at Attock.

THE *Englishman* publishes the following special telegram from the Naga districts:—Sibsaugor, January 25.—On the 15th, a small party escorting coolies from the Zamba stockade to Sama, guting was attacked by the Nagas at Dipupani. One man of the 44th was wounded by three bullets, and one man of the Naugong Police was wounded. The Nagas then made rushes to obtain their arms and ammunition, but one man of the 42nd and two men of the Sibsaugor Frontier Police placed the wounded men under a tree, stood over them, and, using their own rifles, repulsed the Naga attacks till the arrival of reinforcements from Zamba, where the firing was heard. Their names have been sent up to the General.

BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN has been at it again, and at the annual meeting of the Brahmo Somaj, which was held on Saturday afternoon at the Calcutta Town Hall, gave a lecture on "God-vision." He began by remarking that he came there that evening to tell them of the marvellous secret of God-vision. He purposed to answer the great question as to the possibility, in these days of outward refinement, and carnal materialism, of seeing the living God of the universe, and while he hoped to unravel this great mystery, he invoked the deity to enlighten his heart, and strengthen his soul, that he might appear a witness to his truth and his light. It was a matter for rejoicing that the days of dreams and visions had gone by. Time was when men loved superstition, when men's souls most desired any theories and doctrines which the imagination could possibly invent, or carnal interest dictate. It was then that different schools of philosophy held sway in the world, and governed men. But science advanced, and with it certainties in place of theories, Scientific truths began to be accepted in the place of old fancies, until the race of scientists who now govern the material world for ever set at rest some of the vexed problems which troubled antiquity. But science was not all. It did not account for all phenomena, and even if it did there was something beyond. What was that? He answered this question by giving in detail the operations of material functions, and then deduced the conclusion that there was an All-seeing, Omnipresent, Almighty power which governed all these several functions; thoughts and ideas being but manifestations under different shapes of the living, ever present Diety, who, in whatever form, under whatever garb, in whatever religion, was the fountain and source from whence all men saw, thought, felt, or did, —or, in other words, that the Deity was in all, was all, and would continue to be all, to all and everything, in this world or the next. Science was no doubt an excellent thing, but science was nothing—God was all. He was even more than Pantheism believed in, and this was so, however we willed otherwise, even the will, if it went wrong, did so under an impulse from the Deity for His own ends, and for the good of the world at large. The lecture concluded with an appeal to all present to believe in this God-vision; that it was a fact ever present and one which would remain a fact unto the end of time.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks that there is certainly one point in which the Commission on Army Organisation in India might make some saving without loss of efficiency. The minor appointments in the Judge-Advocate's Department are in the present day unnecessary. They probably were useful, and even requisite, in the days when officers, as a rule, had no knowledge whatever of military law, and courts-material erred in the simplest application of the letter and spirit of the law. But at the present time all the junior officers of the Army, whether British or Indian, have had a course of instruction in military law culminating in an examination very little, if at all, inferior to that passed by the candidates for the Judge-Advocate's Department in India, while senior officers have studied military law, as a rule, and the simple errors which at one time may have been common, now comparatively seldom occur. The staff officers of a general are now also generally either staff-college men, or have been very creditably through a garrison course, and are quite fitted to notice minor errors in the proceedings of a court-martial. This is their regular duty in England, but in India, proceedings of a court have invariably to be forwarded to a deputy judge-advocate; and not alone the proceedings, but the preliminary application for a court-martial, the charge and other papers have to be so forwarded. The result of this is a considerable delay, as a rule; for deputy judge-advocates are appointed for a circle comprising several stations, of which they take the most important as a residence. It is rather hard on the prisoner, who has so many extra day's detention, while the little farce of making work for a judge-advocate's department is being gone through; and there seems no reason why the custom that prevails in England, where minor courts are at once examined by the staff officer, and confirmed or otherwise by the general on the spot, should not also prevail in India.

THE question of the retention of the Kurrum valley as a base for operations in Afghanistan has been mooted recently as open to considerable doubt. It is observed that when the advisability of sending forward reinforcements to General Roberts at Kabul became clear, then of the considerable force in closest proximity—on the map—to the capital, not a man could be pushed forward over the impracticable range which bars the way, and over which the Shuturgurdan pass, the only road, is permanently closed for the whole winter. It is said that in summer when this route is really useful, Kurrum is at all times easily accessible to us without an occupation of the valley, and that the value of this as an alternative line is infinitely decreased by the absolute want of lateral communications with the other line of the Khyber. It is urged that the Kurrum valley can never pay the cost of its occupation, the revenue never hitherto amounting to Rs. 50,000 per annum, while the cost of providing commissariat stores to the troops is exceedingly high. The climate is stated to be very trying both in summer and winter, the fevers of the one season giving place to pnumonia and other lung diseases in the other. As regards the Peiwar, though this position is of great strategic importance to a force marching on Kabul, it loses much of its advantage when the capital itself is in our hands. If it were objected, on the other hand, that we could not now restore it to any authority at Kabul, it might be declared independent, for the Turis who are Shias, surrounded by Sunnis would always be friendly to us, and could hold their own against their neighbours.

DURING the Afghan Campaign of 1878-79, says the *Pioneer*, great endeavours were made by the Medical Department in the field, that a secretary or staff officer should be given to every P. M. O. of a division—an officer on whom in a campaign much clerical and executive labour falls. These representations were unsuccessful; but this year, urged by the strong recommendations of the authorities, the Government of India has allowed general officers commanding divisions to sanction such an appointment if they think fit, and General Roberts and General Bright have both done so. To any one knowing the duties the P. M. O. of a division has to perform, the assistance of a secretary would seem quite essential; but in this, as in many other parts of their work, medical officers complain that they are expected to make bricks without straw. The same condition of affairs that leaves the doctors without a trained hospital corps, or duly instructed hospital sergeants, or disciplined *doolie* bearers, leaves the chief medical officer of a division without a staff officer, although the officer commanding the artillery, the officer commanding royal engineers, and the chief transport officer have each their personal assistants in the shape of adjutants, brigade majors, or transport staff officers.

THE *Pioneer* gives the following information relative to a new business which is being started in the Punjab, under the title of the Egerton Woollen Mills Company. The object of this new company is to manufacture, by machinery, not only blankets, but the form of shawl so much in demand from Peshawur to Calcutta, called the *lohi*. The company also propose to manufacture serges of all kinds. If the figures in the estimates are in any way correct,—and we understand they have been thoroughly gone into, down to the smallest matter of detail, both here and in England,—there is evidently a great future before this new industry,—new only as regards India. For hitherto there has been no attempt to manufacture wool by machinery in India, if we except jail blankets and carpetting and a small manufactory of blankets at Cawnpore. Apart from the manufacture of blankets and *lohis*, the manufacture ought to receive at the hands of Government every kind of encouragement, for the amount of serge annually consumed by the European and native troops in India must be something very large. We are credibly informed that the cost of cloth imported from England to the Army Clothing Agency in Calcutta amounts to half a million of money, and the saving of the exchange alone on such a sum ought to afford the Government sufficient reason to encourage this new enterprise, if the company can furnish as good an article as that supplied from England. There is also another feature in this enterprise which deserves the consideration of Government, and that is the utilization of the water power of the canals without detriment to irrigation. The more this can be developed, the greater the benefits of our canal systems, and the more chance of their becoming really reproductive works. The conditions on which this water power is permitted to be used in the Punjab, seem very liberal, and ought materially to diminish the cost of production. The fact that cotton spinning and weaving has become one of the regular industries of the country, and that we are no longer absolutely dependant on Manchester for the coarser kinds of cloth and twist, would argue that there is no sort of reason why woollen manufactures should not also succeed, if properly managed. There is an almost unlimited supply of wool in the country, and though not of a quality equal to either English or Australian, it is sufficiently good to be exported to England and the Continent in very large quantities. The exports of the last financial year are stated to have been 26,000,000lbs. It is said to be quite good enough for the manufacture of serge, and all such articles as in the English markets are denominated worsted fabrics.

THE *Natal Mercury* says:—"The return of Colonial forces raised by the Government during the late war is a triumphant answer to the charge of inertness and indifference hurled against the colonists. It shows that, counting heads, there were more local troops of various sorts engaged in the field than there were Imperial troops. No fewer than 21,435 colonists and natives were actually called out for service, while 2,860 were in readiness as a reserve, so that the Colonial contingent may be set down at 24,295. The regularly enrolled Colonial forces numbered 130 mounted police, 399 mounted volunteers, and 300 reserve volunteers. There was a further batch of 83 irregular volunteers organized for the occasion, and 100 mounted native scouts. These figures have nothing to do with the native contingents or border levies and their European officers drafted from the ranks of colonists. The last are not distinguished from the men, but their number was considerable. Seventy-five colonists acted as leaders of native levies with great ability and advantage. The return is also defective in regard to the town guard and other purely local organizations of a defensive character, which ought fairly to be reckoned in the estimate. We may fairly reckon that about 1,800 colonists were actually under arms, or over one-third of the adult European males in the country. Of the natives 23,000, or the same proportion, turned out. A contribution of one-third of its whole strength, during a war which might bring critical danger at any moment to the doors of every man's own home will, we submit, bear comparison with the experiences of any people in any age. In the case of England it would mean the enrolment of over two millions of men—a force larger than any Continental power has yet put into the field."

IN a sketch of the great German strategist, Count von Moltke, lately published in Germany, an interesting account of his manner of life is given. Count Moltke, says the writer, now lives in the new General Staff building, in the Königsplatz. His manner of life is extremely regular and simple, a daily routine being strictly followed. During the six winter months Count Moltke enters his study, which is very plainly furnished, every morning at seven o'clock and takes his morning coffee, smoking a cigar with it. He then works until nine o'clock when all the service letters which have arrived are brought into him. These he goes through carefully, and then changes his morning coat for uniform. At eleven o'clock he takes a plain second breakfast, receives his adjutants, and writes until two o'clock in the afternoon. As the clock strikes two the reception of the chiefs of the different sections of the General Staff begins. The time occupied in transacting business with them varies according to circumstances, and when they are all gone Count Moltke as a rule takes a walk or ride, returning home to dine with his family. From 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. the hours are again occupied in writing; from 7 p.m. to 8 p. m. the newspapers that have arrived are looked through. At eight o'clock Count Moltke takes tea with his family, and afterwards plays a rubber at whist—a game in which the great strategist excels. The evening generally finishes with music; and at 11 p. m. Count Moltke retires for the night, to rise again on the following morning at half-past six.

M. RAOUL DUVAL, one of the leading supporters of Prince Napoleon, has delivered a speech at Lery (Eure) which may be considered as inspired by the Prince. After a defence of free trade he condemned one of the Clauses as an infringement of the parent's right to choose his child's instructor, animadverted on M. Berry's disdainful mention of Marshal Canrobert, whose services he extolled, remarking that had he been an Englishman the hero of the Alma and Inkerman would have been a peer of the realm. After a tribute to the Prince Imperial, M. Raoul Duval urged that sad as his death was it had not weakened the position of the Bonapartists. Prince Napoleon was not responsible for the Mexican Expedition or the war with Germany, both undertaken contrary to his advice; he skilfully negotiated the treaty of peace with Austria, and he tried to dissuade the French generals from the march to Sedan. One of his sons bore a strong likeness to his able and popular grandfather, Victor Emmanuel; while the other, like his father, was the image of the First Napoleon. After pooh-poohing the attempt to dispute Prince Napoleon's claims he urged obedience to the law, declaring that violence at the outset had been the misfortune and weakness of every Government for a hundred years. "Without menacing Governmental order, the nephew of the great Emperor, the son and grandson of Kings of Würtemberg, the son-in-law of Victor Emmanuel, the brother-in-law of the Kings of Portugal and Italy will always figure alongside the eminent men who may aspire to succeed M. Grévy." He concluded by expressing his confidence in the ultimate union on the basis of the Empire, of all who desired liberty with order and abhorred demagogism and reaction. The *Pays*, the Cassagnac organ, significantly ignores this speech.

THE *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, referring to the disagreement which has sprung up between the English Ambassador, Sir Henry Layard, and the Porte, remarks that the German Chargé d' Affaires at Constantinople has done all he could to bring about an understanding between the contending parties. The Government organ concludes with the following words:—"The German Government has especially good reason to side with the English Ambassador, identifying itself with his demands. And this can easily be understood, for it is the question of a subject of the German Empire, to whom the support of Germany could not be refused, although he had acted under the orders of an English society. Besides which it must be acknowledged that the conduct of the Turkish local authorities has not at all been in accordance with Article 62 of the Treaty of Berlin. This article says expressly that the Porte assumes the obligation to uphold religious liberty in the widest sense of the word, and that particularly the free exercise of the *pratique extérieure* should be allowed to all religious sects in Turkey. For the rest, and apart from these particular reasons which explain the intervention of the German Government, it is only a natural consequence of the friendly relations between Germany and England that the German representative in Constantinople should attempt to re-establish a good understanding between England and the Porte."

No true cricketer will read with pleasure the assertions made by the *Indian Mirror* that the young Maharana of Dholepore, who is said to have become a first-rate cricketer, on New Year's Day played two matches with the railway officials, and in both of them won Rs. 500. It has, the *Mirror* adds, been agreed that, on every Sunday, a match will be played on wager. The introduction of the element of gambling into the cricket field may be necessary to give a native an interest in the game, but no Englishman needs any such stimulus.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the *Journal of the United Service Institution of India*, (No. 41), and also the *Roman-Urdu Journal* for December last, a well-got-up publication which is the advocate of the use of the Roman alphabet in Oriental languages.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Times*, regarding the Rumpa rebellion, that the party of Jeypore Police, under the command of Mr. Willock, which was despatched to the assistance of the escort at Gurtern, arrived at that place and found the enemy surrounding the provision escort. Finding that escape was impossible, the enemy offered resistance, and, in doing so, six of their number were killed and one wounded, and the remainder retired into a thick jungle. It is believed that among those who escaped some must have been wounded severely, as traces of blood were discovered along the way they fled. About eight guns and other ammunition which the enemy left behind were taken possession of by the police under Mr. Willock. An engagement also took place between a small military party and the rebels, and the latter, notwithstanding that they were superior in number, were kept in check. In this engagement Havildar Bahadur Sing, of the 10th Regiment N. I., and a private were slightly wounded. All attempts to trace the whereabouts of the notorious chief Chendriah have proved futile, and it is reported that the villages are very reluctant to afford any information regarding him and his followers. Their attitude seems hostile, and it is suspected that they indirectly and secretly aid the rebels in affording them information regarding the different movements of the troops and the police. It is reported that fever is prevalent at Gurtern, and, in consequence, greatly interferes with any active and vigorous measures being adopted. Medical arrangements are being made to treat the patients. Heliographic communication has been established between Gurtern and the place where the officer commanding Rumpa and Golconda resides, and it has been found of immense value where postal and other communications are almost impossible.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* thinks that the appointment of General Skobeloff to succeed Tergukasov in Central Asia is a very significant indication that Russia is not about to slacken her advance in those regions. The rumoured disaster at Tchikislar has been resolved into a simple change of direction, and Tashkend takes the place of the Caspian as the new base of Russian operations. This new point of departure enhances considerably the value of Kabul as a strategic point to us. It will be prudent before shifting, as has been proposed, the weight of our own columns from northern and eastern Afghanistan to the Kandahar line, that we should ascertain the real designs of our rival.

FEW persons, says the *Nautical Gazette*, a journal published in the United States, have any idea of the amount of work that is being planned or is in process of construction in America for the Government of Russia for aggressive naval operations in the event of a war with Great Britain. "There can be no doubt that it is the aim of Russia to destroy as far as possible the mercantile marine of her enemy, whose greatest element of strength and prosperity in time of peace is her magnificent fleets of merchant vessels, but which in time of war may prove a very serious element of weakness." The cruisers procured by Russia in America are intended to be, the writer continues, the nucleus of a grand system of governmental privateering; and it is expected that "the grain fleets of the Pacific, the woolladen ships of Australia, and the valuable vessels on the transatlantic trade, as well as the costly laden ships of the East Indies," will furnish a very rich return for the subscriptions which "have been and are being collected in all parts of Russia." Passing on to the details of the Russian privateering scheme, the writer informs us that a "torpedo system is designed to play a very important part in the proposed programme. A new design of this class of destructive engine has been perfected in the United States," and scores of handy little torpedo boats, requiring two men only for their management, have, we are further told, been built in the most secret manner both in America and elsewhere. Already some of these small craft have been sent out to the Pacific; and even in China these little "marine devils" can be found, awaiting the signal to deal havoc among the enemy's shipping. Though so small that they can be carried at the davits of a ship like an ordinary boat, these torpedo craft can be used at sea with perfect safety; and it is surmised that every Russian cruiser will be supplied with from four to six of them. In conclusion, the writer adds that it is "a well-known fact that Russian agents have full knowledge of the speed, capacity, and qualities of every steamer at all suited to their purpose in this country."

A VIENNA newspaper publishes, though under reserve, a telegram from Cettinje, stating that the Albanians at Gussinje marched out to oppose the Montenegrin troops. The latter having received orders to avoid a conflict were on the point of withdrawing when they were attacked by the Albanians, and an engagement commenced. Servia, the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs, has become the scene of the wildest passions. The dismissal of the Ministry and the expulsion of Prince Milan is being demanded, while a new journal is about to appear, with Russian support, to advocate that the Balkan countries should belong to the Balkan nations. From Bulgaria it is reported that Prince Alexander contemplates making a constitutional change or else retiring to St. Petersburg.

MR. PARNELL held a reception at Gilmore's Garden, New York, which was attended by 8,000 persons. In the course of his speech he said that no physical violence or unconstitutional measures were contemplated by the Land League, or deemed necessary. Not one penny of the money raised in America was destined to equip an armed rebellion.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the *Times* regarding the Tay Bridge disaster says that the North British Railway Company are neither discouraged nor dismayed by the dreadful calamity which befell them on the 28th of December last. They are already considering the steps they shall take towards the rebuilding of the structure, and are negotiating with a responsible contractor for the removal of the fallen girders. Between 50 and 60 boats have been on the river prosecuting the search for bodies. Many hundreds of persons crowded the esplanade and docks watching the operations, and whenever a body was brought ashore the greatest excitement prevailed. Up to the departure of the mail only eighteen bodies had been recovered. A letter worded as follows has been picked up at Arbroath with some pieces of wreckage:—"My dear father,—I intend coming home on Sunday night by the 7-30 p. m. train. Hoping that you are all well and merry, and kind love to all.—Yours truly, Jessie Bain." The writer was in the train, and probably had the letter in her pocket. The Board of Trade have instructed a local photographer to take as many different photographs of the broken portion of the bridge as he can for the use of the court when it resumes its inquiry into the disaster. Some attempts will probably be made to photograph the girders under the water, as they lie, by a new process, which is said to be successful to a depth of ten fathoms. At present, however, the waters of the Tay are too turbid for such an experiment.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Milky White," 9 p. m.; "Trial by Jury", 10-30 p. m.
Grant Road Theatre, Stewart Family, H. M. S. Binnacle, 9 p. m.
Chamber of Commerce meeting, 3 p. m.
Gymkhana, Band of Volunteer Rifles, 6 p. m.

TULSI LAKE.—The height of water in the Tulsi Lake up to 6 a. m. on Sunday, the 25th instant, was 82·92.

DEPARTURE OF THE RAJA OF WANKNEER.—H. H. Bene Sing, Raja of Wankneer, with a number of followers, left on Wednesday evening by rail for Calcutta.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Sumboo Buchoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing three pumelloes, valued 12 annas, the property of Suckoo, woman. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUSPICIOUS THEFT.—Tookeram Mullary, a reputed thief, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to three months' rigorous imprisonment on being convicted of having in his possession sundry articles of wearing apparel, reasonably suspected to be stolen.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Shewlinga Sayana and three other Hindoo lads were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb. Prisoner No. 1 of stealing a brass vessel containing a quantity of sweetmeat, valued Re. 1-8, and the other three with dishonestly receiving the same. Prisoner No. 1 was ordered to receive eight stripes with a rattan, prisoners Nos 2 and 4 to receive ten stripes, and No 3 twelve stripes.

THE ALLEGED CASE OF POISONING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan, named Kadur Currim, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with murder by wilfully and maliciously causing, on or about the 25th instant, the death of Syud Goolam Hoossein, the blind moonshee and priest who resided for several years at the Butchers' Musjid in Butcher Street. The prisoner is alleged to be the person who supplied the milk and bread mixed up with some poisonous drug to the deceased. The case stands postponed for hearing till the 10th proximo.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following selection of music at the Gymkhana at 6 p. m.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Amazon | Michaelis. |
| Overture | Mosart | Suppé. |
| Valse | Kunstler Leben | Strauss. |
| Selection | from H. M. S. Pinafore | Sullivan. |
| Polka | Bonne Bouche | Waldteufel. |
| Galop | Bald da Bald Dort | Faust. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE ON THE BREACH CANDY ROAD.—A fire broke out yesterday evening at about half past 4 o'clock in an out-house situated in Nana Sunkersett's oart, on the Breach Candy Road. On the alarm being given prompt assistance was rendered by the police and towns-people, and with the assistance of a manual engine belonging to the fire brigade, and a copious supply of water from the Breach Candy Swimming Bath, which was near at hand, the fire was completely got under within an hour. The steam fire engines were also at the scene but was not used. The roof and all the woodwork connected with the building was destroyed together with the greater part of the grass and hay with which it was stored. The fire is supposed to have originated from careless *bidi* smoking, and the damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 300.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 19th inst. was Rs. 99,73,927; add silver received during the week Rs. 30,32,324. The sum of Rs 23,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,07,06,251. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 77,64,553 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 27th inst., was 459, being 9 more than in the previous week, 21 less than the total of the week ending 28th Jan. 1879, and 12 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 372 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 35·58. There were 145 deaths from remittent fever, being 30 less than in the previous week, and 6 less than in the same period last year. There were 4 deaths from cholera last week, while there was none in the week previous. The deaths from diseases to the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 43, 19, and 19 respectively, as compared with 47, 22, and 35 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary,d uring recent years, the percentage of mortality are unreliable."

## CRICKET AT JEDDAH.

### H. M. SHIP ALBATROSS AND PHILOMEL.

THE following match at cricket was played at Jeddah on Christmas day:—

H. M. SHIP ALBATROSS AND PHILOMEL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Stewart, c Oswald, b Wylde | 4 |
| Lieut Day, b Bewley | 24 |
| Lieut Elliot, l b w, b Russell | 15 |
| Lieut Harford, b Zohrab | 2 |
| Mr Fetherstonaugh, b Oswald | 6 |
| Ridwell, b Zohrab | 4 |
| Mr Andrews, b Oswald | 0 |
| Buckland, b Zohrab | 1 |
| Wakefield, b Oswald | 6 |
| Mayes, not out | 0 |
| Edwards, b Oswald | 2 |
| Byes, 7; leg byes, 1; wides, 4 | 12 |
| Total | 76 |

JEDDAH CRICKET CLUB.

| | |
|---|---|
| A B Wylde, b Day | 6 |
| R Zohrab, c Harford, b Day | 7 |
| S M Bewley, b Wakefield | 11 |
| J P Oswald, not out | 86 |
| W H Beyts, c Elliot, b Wakefield | 0 |
| R Russell, b Wakefield | 11 |
| W P Smith, b Wakefield | 0 |
| Peddy, b Day | 0 |
| Johar, c and b Wakefield | 2 |
| Ameen, b Elliot | 2 |
| Umbaraza, c and b Elliot | 0 |
| Byes, 3; wides, 2 | 5 |
| Total | 130 |

### H. M. S. PHILOMEL *VS.* B. I. S. N. Co.

THE following are the scores of a cricket match played at Jeddah on the 9th December when the Mercantile Marine proved to be too strong for the representatives of Her Majesty's Marine:—

B. I. S. N. Co.

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain Stone, b Elliot | 19 |
| N H Beyts, run out | 9 |
| A B Wylde, b Elliot | 2 |
| Withers, c Elliot, b Wakefield | 1 |
| Buckley, b Lawrence | 58 |
| Russell do. | 41 |
| Bask, run out | 3 |
| Thornton, b Lawrence | 0 |
| Mathews, c Walker, b Lawrence | 0 |
| Smith, b Elliot | 4 |
| Hope, not out | 0 |
| Byes, 1; no balls, 1; wides, 2 | 4 |
| Total | 140 |

H. M. S. PHILOMEL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr Bate, b Russell | 9 |
| Lieut Elliot, b Russell | 2 |
| Lieut Lawrence, b Buckley | 18 |
| Kitty, b Russell | 1 |
| Walker, c Bask, b Beyts | 1 |
| Parker, hit wicket, b Russell | 0 |
| Buckland, b Beyts | 11 |
| Cripps, run out | 1 |
| Mr Andrews, b Buckley | 0 |
| Wakefield, not out | 0 |
| Mr Morrison, b Buckley | 0 |
| Wides | 4 |
| Total | 47 |

*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—The Best Friends.—In cases of erysipelas, inflammation, ulceration, and all the varieties of skin diseases, Holloway's Ointment never fails to give relief. Its very first application lessens the inflammation, and diminishes both heat and pain. This soothing Ointment, by depurating the blood on its route to or return from the affected part, promotes healthy action. Even old and lent ulcers, which have resisted every other treatment, speedily assume an improved appearance, healthy granulations spring up, the sore contracts, and soon closes by the judicious use of Holloway's noted remedies. In severe and chronic cases the Pills should always be taken, as their purifying, alterative, aperient and restorative qualities place the whole mass of solids and fluids in a wholesome condition.

## THE TRADE MARK CASE.

THE hearing of the appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Bayley in the case of Wallace and Co. *vs.* Frank G. Jefferson and others, before Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice M. Melvill sitting in the Appeal Court, was concluded yesterday after an enquiry which extended over six days. Mr. Latham and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the first defendant and respondent; and Mr. Pigot and Mr. Farran, instructed by the same solicitors, for the other respondents. The suit was brought in the court below to declare the plaintiffs entitled to the exclusive use of certain trade marks on particular descriptions of piece goods, and to restrain the defendants from using similar tickets or marks or colourable imitations of the plaintiffs' marks. Mr. Latham yesterday concluded his reply on behalf of the appellants. Sir Charles Sargent intimated that the judgment of the court will be given on Monday next.

## THE INSOLVENCY OF MESSRS. FINLAY, SCOTT AND CO.

THE hearing of this case was continued before Mr. Justice Bayley on Wednesday last, being the sixth day. Mr. Pigot and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the opposing creditors, the Bank of Bengal; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the insolvents.

The evidence of Mr. Arbuthnot, the Nagpore agent of the Bank of Bengal, who was ill and had been advised to leave for Europe, was fixed to come on that day.

Mr. Macpherson suggested that the examination should be so conducted as to apply to the case of Finlay, Scott and Co. as well as to the case of Hormusjee Nowrojee Belgaumwalla, their agent at Nagpore, whose case was also before the court, and had been fixed to come on after the case of Finlay, Scott and Co. The suggestion was agreed to on both sides.

Mr. George Ireland Arbuthnot, who was suffering from illness and was allowed a chair, was examined by Mr. Pigot and said—I was the agent of the Bank of Bengal at Nagpore from April, 1877, to April, 1879. I know Hormusjee Nowrojee Belgaumwalla, and knew him as a commission agent to buy produce for Finlay, Scott and Co. He used to draw bills on Finlay, Scott and Co. at Bombay and sell them to me at Nagpore. A limit was fixed by the Bombay agent of the Bank to the purchase of the bills. During my time, up to November, 1878, railway receipts were given me by Hormusjee. There was some difficulty in getting them at that time. Hormusjee sent them to the Bank as soon as he got them. I remember Hormusjee coming to me at the Bank at the end of November, 1878. It was on the 27th November. He introduced to me a man named Dinanath, who, Hormusjee said, was an agent of Finlay, Scott and Co., sent to buy produce in the districts, and that there would be no railway receipts given for produces to be bought in the districts, and that bills would be drawn as usual. Hormusjee said that the bills were to be drawn by him and that the proceeds were to be given over to Dinanath in order to buy produce. This conversation took place in English. I agreed to this. Bills were drawn, and the proceeds were handed over to Hormusjee in the usual way. By that time I had received a letter from Finlay, Scott and Co., either by post or through the hands of Hormusjee. The rate list is a memorandum of the rates of exchange on Bombay and other places ruling on a particular day. There is generally one list made every day. This is a list I made on the 27th November, 1878. The remark in the last column as to the purchase of Rs. 50,000 worth of bills is in my hand-writing. On the other side of the list is my signature. Copies of such lists are made and sent to Calcutta and to Bombay; but generally the original is sent to Calcutta. The copies are signed by myself; and I always check them. I saw Hormusjee on the 5th or 6th January, 1879, when he came accompanied by Dinanath. He said they were going to draw bills without railway receipts for the purchase of produce, and asked the Bank's rate. On my telling him the rate, Dinanath said it was too high, as he could not buy produce with exchange at such a rate. He said he would telegraph to Bombay and let me know if they could draw bills at such a rate. Hormusjee and Dinanath came again in the evening of that day. Dinanath said he had got a reply from Finlay, Scott by telegram, increasing the rate, and that he could now pay the Bank's rate. Hormusjee then drew the bills, and a post bill was handed to him. They said that produce was to be bought in the districts as on the former occasion. Hormusjee said he had simply to draw the bills and hand the proceeds over to Dinanath. This letter of 3rd January, 1879, was received by me from Finlay, Scott and Co., authorising me to cash drafts drawn by Hormusjee to the extent of Rs. 50,000 without railway receipts, all sums beyond that limit to be accompanied by railway receipts. On the 6th January, the railway receipts were not handed to the Bank. On the 24th January, Hormusjee came and said he was going to draw bills for Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of produce in the districts. This is the rate list of 24th January, 1879. This letter of 21st January, 1879, was received by me from Finlay, Scott and Co., authorising me to cash drafts drawn by Hormusjee to the extent of Rs. 10,000. Hormusjee drew the bill and took the money as usual. In March, 1879, I saw Hormusjee again. The bills were discounted on the 8th March of the day before. I received from Finlay, Scott and Co. this letter of 6th March, 1879, authorising me to cash Hormusjee's drafts to the extent of Rs. 30,000 without railway receipts. On the 12th March, I received another letter from Finlay, Scott and Co., authorising me to cash bills to the extent of Rs. 20,000. Hormusjee said to me on every occasion when there were no railway receipts that money was required for the purchase of produce in the districts. On the 22nd March, 1879, I was authorised to cash bills to the extent of Rs. 20,000. All bills payable in Bombay were sent to Bombay after being discounted. I had no suspicion at any time that the monies raised on the drafts were sent direct to Bombay instead of for purchasing produce. Had I had such a suspicion, I should not have cashed the drafts without special authority from the Bombay agent of the Bank.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson.—I was not suspended by the head office for my part in these transactions with Finlay, Scott and Co., but I was removed from the Nagpore branch, which I left on the 30th April, 1879. I went to Calcutta, and thence left for Europe, as I was ill. I know Finlay, Scott and Co. suspended payment on the 14th April, 1879. I was called upon to give an explanation of these transactions. I was removed from the Nagpore branch before I gave the explanations, and before I was asked for them. I had sent statements of the outstandings due by Finlay, Scott and Co. to the Bank. I gave my explanation in a memorandum to Mr. Mountrie, the agent of the Bombay branch, at Bombay.

To the court.—I was suspended by orders received from Calcutta.

To Mr. Macpherson.—Finlay Scott and Co. were a firm of high character; they were a firm of great respectability and had a good name. There is a distinction between having a good name and having good credit. By the latter I mean that a firm's bills are taken to a large amount; by good name I mean that their transactions were always regular and *bona fide*. I always believed that Finlay, Scott and Co. enjoyed moderately good credit. Ralli Brothers, whose bills were discounted at Nagpore, had a higher credit than Finlay, Scott and Co. Their bills were discounted up to Rs. 50,000 at a time. They were clean bills, payable on demand. The risk from failure is minimized on a demand bill. A clean bill is a bill without security. Finlay, Scott and Co.'s bills were clean bills, but I was told they were for produce, and I considered them to be secured. The produce, on which the bills were drawn, would have been no security to the Bank unless the Bank got the documents or the produce. I did not consider them to be clean bills, as I was told there was produce. We had no security in respect of the advances except the credit of Finlay, Scott and Co. Hormusjee's credit had no influence upon me at all. I did not discount the bills on his credit. This is my letter of 9th January, 1879, to Finlay, Scott and Co. (Witness was shown other letters of his to Finlay, Scott and Co., of 24th January, 12th March, and 25th March, 1879.) I wrote similar letters in reply to Finlay, Scott and Co.'s authorising me to purchase drafts for them. The giving by Hormusjee to me of railway receipts would operate as a check for Finlay, Scott and Co. upon Hormusjee's purchases of produce. The railway receipts would be vouchers for Finlay, Scott and Co. that Hormusjee had purchased so much produce on their account. I would not have discounted the bills on Hormusjee's handing me the railway receipts except on the express authority of Finlay, Scott and Co. After the famine of 1877, I received instructions from Finlay, Scott and Co. not to discount bills on Hormusjee's presentation of railway receipts except specially ordered. (Mr. Pigot objected to the last answer going on the notes.) There are letters at Nagpore which Finlay, Scott and Co. wrote up about discounting Hormusjee's bills. They were there on the files. I possibly discounted bills without railway receipts accompanying them at the time. I cannot recollect whether I did so frequently. After I had received instructions not to discount bills without railway receipts, I always insisted on having them before I discounted. At the time of the famine, there was a lock-up of produce at the Nagpore station. Hormusjee brought me the receipts as he got the goods off. I did not receive them at long intervals during the block on the railway. The receipts were security so far that they showed that the produce had been actually bought. They showed that the money had been spent as the railway receipts represented. I never checked the advances made by the Bank with the railway receipts. I regarded the railway receipts as security both to the Bank and to the firm. I did not think it was necessary to cheque the receipts with the amounts of bills discounted. I might have discounted bills to the extent of a thousand bags of produce and received bills only to the extent of a hundred bags. The receipts were merely handed to me by Hormusjee to the general account and were not appropriated to any specific accounts. I expect I did send to the Bombay office of the Bank accounts unaccompanied by railway receipts. I think the amount of produce of the firm locked up at Nagpore at one time was worth about two lakhs, not three or four lakhs of rupees. I did not consider I was uncovered at any one time to the extent of the locked up produce in respect of the bills discounted. I considered the Bank had a lien on the produce. I don't remember if the produce was locked up before the lien was granted. The produce was there before the lien was granted. I saw a lot of produce there, not knowing what it was worth. I don't remember the duration of the lock-up. It was in 1877 I went there. I cashed whatever bills Finlay, Scott and Co. asked me to cash. I did not think it was necessary to make any reference in my letters to the produce. I was told the money was wanted for produce; and I thought that was sufficient. I thought it was sufficient that Hormusjee and Dinanath should tell me that. On the 27th November, 1878, Hormusjee was the spokesman. I don't exactly remember what he said—it was so long ago. I cannot say positively whether Dinanath said anything on the occasion. On the next occasion Dinanath came, I remember he asked me the rate of exchange on Bombay. Dinanath did not say that, unless I reduced the rate, he would discount the bill elsewhere at Nagpore or in Bombay. I don't think Finlay, Scott and Co. were our largest customers at Nagpore. Gooldas and Bansilal were larger all the year round. They are both native bankers. The Nagpore branch of the Bank paid its expenses during the first year I was there. In the first half of 1878 it paid its expenses, but did not pay in the second half year. On the whole of 1878 there was a loss. In 1877 the business of the Bank at Nagpore was pretty large, pretty fair, but not in 1878. I have heard lately that the directors were considering the propriety of closing the Nagpore branch in 1878. In that year I thought Finlay, Scott and Co.'s business perfectly good business, and continued to think so right up to their failure, till I got a telegram saying that they had suspended payment. I am not aware that I asked Hormusjee and Dinanath on the 5th or 6th January, 1879, not to sell their bills elsewhere. I cannot remember what I said about it. I cannot swear anything about it, as I don't remember. I remember asking Hormusjee if he had heard of Finlay, Scott and Co.'s failure. He said he had not heard. The next morning I saw Hormusjee again, and probably I asked him what property or produce of the firm there was at Nagpore. Hormusjee took me to a godown and showed me what he said was the firm's property. It consisted of produce, cleaning machinery, and gunny bags. I put a chupprasie in charge of the godown. I don't remember anything else taking place on that occasion. Two or three days after, I met Hormusjee and asked him what contracts for seeds Finlay, Scott and Co. had open. He said that there were contracts, and that if the Bank took them up, there could be considerable profit. I think I told him I could not do anything without instructions from the Bombay agent. I did refer the point for instructions to Bombay or Calcutta. Immediately after the failure, I sent notices of dishonour of the bills to Hormusjee. This is a copy of the answer that was sent me by Hormusjee's pleader at Nagpore on the 18th April, 1879. It is a fact that I refused to lend money to Hormusjee on his personal security, I cannot say whether it was Rs. 3,000 or more. On the 21st April I sent a reply, stating that the Bank held Hormusjee responsible for the bills that were dishonoured, and refusing to give up the securities I held.

The witness's cross-examination was not finished when the court rose at 5 p. m.

THE hearing of the case was resumed yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Arbuthnot, late manager of the branch of the Bank of Bengal at Nagpore, in further cross-examination by Mr. Macpherson, said.—I used to see Hormusjee at Nagpore very often. I may have told him between November, 1878, and April, 1879, that I should prefer Finlay, Scott and Co. drawing their bills at sixty days' sight instead of thirty. In my letters written to Hormusjee after my suspension, I am aware that I don't say anything as to the alleged misrepresentations with regard to produce. I have no reason to give for not having referred to those mis-representations in those letters. It did not occur to me that it would be wise to do so. This is the letter dated Calcutta, 24th April, 1879, removing me from the office of agent at the Nagpore branch. (The letter stated that the directors were dissatisfied with witness's management of the Nagpore branch, especially in reference to the transactions with Finlay, Scott and Co., and that they had resolved that witness should tender his resignation of the Bank's service, receiving three months' salary.) On my arrival in Bombay, I made two written explanations in the shape of memoranda. I have nothing in writing; no resolution was passed; but I was retained in the service. I made an application for leave; and got nine months' leave on half pay. My salary at Nagpore was Rs. 600 a month with a house. Between the date of leaving Nagpore and the date of leaving Calcutta, I received pay at Rs. 500 a month. I got a nine months' extension of leave on half pay. The Bank paid my travelling expenses in addition to the Rs. 500 a month during the above mentioned period. I do not consider that my chance of being reinstated in the active service of the Bank depends on the result of the present proceedings. I have not considered the matter at all.

To the court.—My first nine months' leave and the extension were granted on medical certificate.

Cross-examination continued.—This is a letter I addressed to Hormusjee, telling him he had drawn no bills.

Re-examined by Mr. Pigot.—My reason for requiring Finlay, Scott's authority was to show that they had authorised Hormusjee to draw on particular bills. The railway receipts received by me were a guarantee to me that the bills were trade bills, besides showing that the money had been actually spent in the purchase of produce. On one occasion Finlay, Scott and Co. told me not to discount bills without railway receipts without their order. They did so in a telegram sent in reply to one from myself. Until November, 1878, I never received instructions to cash bills without railway receipts. I am quite certain of that. The arrangement about the lien on the produce at Nagpore was made between Finlay, Scott and Co. and the Bombay agent. I attended to the lien being observed at Nagpore. On the day Dinanath sent a telegram to Bombay to Finlay, Scott and Co. to enquire whether he should cash bills at the high rate charged by the Bank, he came back and told me he had received a telegram in reply, instructing him to accept the rate in question. I should have considered it to be my duty to get what I supposed to be good business for the Bank. I considered Finlay, Scott's business, as conducted by Hormusjee at Nagpore, to be safe and good business. The explanatory statements written in my defence were written by me at Watson's Hotel in Bombay without any assistance from the rate lists which were then at Nagpore. My position in the service of the Bank has nothing to do with the result of this case. I have been under medical attendance for the last few days. I have a medical certificate ordering me to leave this country at once.

To the court.—While I was at Nagpore there was one mail train running between Bombay and Nagpore. It arrived at Nagpore between 7 and 8 p. m. It was the only train which brought letters from Bombay. The delivery to the public was made the next morning, but I generally got my letters the same night. My office hours at Nagpore were generally from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. I lived on the Bank premises. Only one mail left Nagpore at 7-30 a. m., reaching Bombay the next morning about 10 a. m. I heard there had been a change in the time of the train, but I don't know.

Mr. Arbuthnot's examination closed here. The hearing was then adjourned until to-day.

## THE RUSSIANS AND MERV.

### PROGRAMME OF THE CAMPAIGN.

(BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.)

(*From Daily Chronicle's own Correspondent.*)

ST. PETERSBURG, SUNDAY.

As my former telegrams have advised you, it has been determined to renew in the present year the attempt to reduce the Oasis of Merv to the status of a Russian dependency, and the preliminary operations will commence as early as the weather will permit.

Altering the plan of last year, the main expedition will be from the North and North-west, the subsidiary one by the Atrek Valley in the South-West. The commander-in-chief, with plenary powers, will be the conqueror of Khiva, the Russian pro-consul north of the Amoo Darya, General von Kaufmann, who is allowed in all hands to be one of the best of the ordinary run of Muscovite generals, and the ablest of all in Central Asia.

In the early spring, Kaufmann will march from Samarcand, at which place, at once head-quarters and depot, immense stores of provisions and *materiel* of war have been accumulated, and the route is to be so laid out that the desert districts will be avoided as much as possible by the columns destined for Merv. A choice soon will be made soon between the two roads—one, by the province of Hissar, the Iron Gates, and Termez to the Amoo Darya, immediately north of Balkh; the other, through Djam to Bokhara; and every use will be made of the great river, and of its tributaries where available, for the transport of men and munitions.

The secondary expedition, which last year was the principal one, will, simultaneously with the break up from Samarcand, start from the Caspian Sea, Tchikislar being the basis of operations. The commander of the forces operating from this direction will most probably be Tergukasoff.

To further the advance of the Northern Division, negotiations have been entered into with the Khan of Khiva, and, of course, considering his dependent position, he can do nothing but consent to the demands of Kaufmann. The Khan of Bokhara, who is in much the same political position, will also be asked to give all the assistance in his power. The latter is a blood-relative of the Khan of Merv, who has asked him to send some guns to the Oasis for use against the Russians, but the request has been refused.

## MR. PARNELL IN AMERICA.

Mr. PARNELL, M.P., held a reception at Gilmore's Garden, on Monday, which was attended by 8,000 persons, including Mr. Thurlow Weed, and many prominent Irish-Americans who were on the platform. A large portion of the speech which Mr. Parnell delivered was devoted to answering a communication from Mr. Kavanagh, of Wicklow, in defence of the landlords of Ireland published by the *New York Herald*. The speaker said that the original object of his visit to America was on behalf of a political organisation, but now that a widespread famine was imminent in Ireland he felt constrained to appeal for relief of the prevailing distress as well as in furtherance of his political object. The cause of Irish distress was artificial and due to the unequal system of land-tenure; and while relieving it the unexampled opportunity afforded by the present state of things must be taken advantage of to sweep away such a bad system. Referring to the previous outpouring of American charity to Ireland, he observed that it had availed but little, and that no possible charity could prevent the distress in Ireland. That duty devolved upon the English Government. "We must," he continued, "see to it, that the English Government be shamed into a sense of its obligations. Are we to be compelled continuously every decade to appear as mendicants before the world? Then I say to the people of this country, if you wish to rescue us from that position, help us to destroy the system which brings it on." The liberal sums annually sent to Ireland by Irish-Americans went in payment of excessive rentals, and served to bolster up the vicious land system. He described the poor law as an ingenious system which was slowly torturing Ireland to death, and said that the conduct of the British Government was one of marked coldness and neglect towards Ireland. He hoped, however, that much good would result to Ireland from the present agitation. The attention of the world was now centred on Ireland, and the merits of the question would soon be known. The ends sought by the Land League were to make the occupiers owners of the soil with the least possible injury to vested rights. No physical violence or unconstitutional measures were contemplated or deemed necessary. The law of entail must be abolished. Referring to the charge that the money raised in America was destined to equip an armed rebellion, he said that however much the statement might disappoint some of his hearers, truth and honesty compelled him to state that not one penny so raised would be used for any such purpose. He expressed his conviction that the time had arrived when the Irish could confidently expect that the tiller of the soil might reap the benefit of his labours and hand the results down to his children, thus gaining one step towards the freedom of Ireland and driving one nail into the coffin of English misrule. He believed that

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are long the wish of the Irish patriots would be realised, and that the orange and green should be united, and that the Protestant and Catholic would work together. —Mr. Dillon confirmed all that Mr. Parnell had said, and declared that the warmth of the reception accorded to the representatives of the sufferers in Ireland would arouse a far deeper feeling of gratitude in the bosoms of Irishmen than any subscriptions.—Resolutions were read by Father M'Dowell, of St. Agnes Church, condemning the Irish land system and the manner of its application, tendering the sympathy of the meeting to the distressed, and announcing the establishment of two funds—one for relief purposes and the other to further the object of giving to Ireland her place among nations. Each resolution was adopted amid enthusiasm. The entire receipts for admission to the meeting, which will be handed over to the Land League, amounted to 2,600 dols., the committee personally defraying the expenses incurred. The Fermanagh Relief Association has raised the sum of 4,000 dols.

A strong feeling is developing in America against giving to Mr. Parnell's supporters funds for the relief of Irish distress, contributors preferring to give their subscriptions through other channels. The New York Irish Relief Committee has collected 7,365 dols.

## THE BURST OF THE MONSOON.

*(Times.)*

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette" Supplement.)

The destiny of India seems, in fact, to hang in the balance between this desert and the deep sea. The Hindus themselves have ever been keenly alive to those solar influences and atmospheric phenomena which so intimately affect their prosperity and happiness as an essentially agricultural people. The gods of the earlier Vedic Hindus are but the vaguest impersonations of the heat and cold, rain and drought, whose effects on their crops and herds were at once felt; and in the Tri-murti or Triad of the later Brahminical Hindus, the first place was still given to Agni or Fire, the second to Suyas, the Sun, and the third to Vayu, the Wind, or Indra, the Firmament. They together constitute pre-eminently the god of gods of all the Hindu pantheon.

The Western Ghats or Syhadri Mountains are the crest of the great wave of trap which covers all the Deccan from Gwalior and Nagpore to the Concans, over which it hangs like a rampart of Titans. This rampart lies almost at right angles to the South-West Monsoon, which beating on it through ages has worn it into its characteristic peaks, table-lands, and spurs. On the eastern side, the slope of the trap wave being gradual, the Syhadri range presents spurs which sometimes stretch almost across the Deccan, in the plain of which they are at last lost. Thus the Deccan is divided between the open country and the hilly. The open country they call Desh, and the hilly tract between Poona and Sattara, or more properly the mountain valleys of the Neera, Kistna, and Yenna, they call the Mawulls, the cradle of Sivajee's dominion. South of Poona, the capital of the Peishwas, stretches the Katruj Ghat spur and its ramifications, crowned by Sivajee's old strongholds, Poorundhur, Singhur, and Toorna; and south of it the plateau of Mander Deo, the water-parting of the Neera and Kistna; and beyond the latter spur rises the polypus-like mountain mass of Mahableshwur—"the Great Strength of God"—on which sometimes 600in. of rain falls from June to September. Into the Concans the Ghats fall abruptly in sheer precipices, often of 2,000ft. and short spurs of table-land and peaks, which cut up this narrow maritime region into a series of steamy valleys. On one of these spurs, in front of Mahableshwur, stands Sivajee's famous fortress of Pertabghur; and on another, only three hours' distance by rail from Bombay, Lord Elphinstone founded the sanatorium of Matheran —"Top of the Jungle." Rising abruptly from almost the sea level, and standing like an advanced tower in front of the Ghats, which seem to end to the north-east in the stupendous scarp of Hurrychunderghur, it commands the most strikingly picturesque scenery, and constantly cooled by the sea-breeze and screened by the Ghats about Khandalla from the land wind, its vegetation is greener, nobler, and more varied than that of much higher summits of Ghats themselves. With the twin table-mountain mass of Purbul it is the dominant land-mark in entering the harbour of Bombay, and it is in the sultry chasms and abysses between it and Purbul and Khandalla that the thunders of the Monsoon at Bombay are generated. Matheran is, in fact, the elevated table-land portion of one of the innumerable spurs of the Syhadri range which fall across the Concans into the sea, and generally lead to a ghat or pass through the main range running north and south. Thus the Matheran spur, which is continued westward in a line of blasted pumice peaks called Bhau Mulleng, before finally sinking into the Arabian Sea, forms the bright little archipelago of palm islands which, joined together by the clay deposit of "the Flats" and the formation of shells heaped up by the waves of the South-West Monsoon along Back Bay, constitute the island of Bombay, with its sea groves of cocoanut and wide, grassy esplanade, and glowing gardens of strange flowers; while at the other end of the spur, at Khandalla, 40 miles eastward from Bombay, we have the deep cleft or gorge in the Syhadri barrier, called the "Bhore Ghat," the only pass between Bombay and Poona. Between these points the Matheran spur lies extended like a horse-shoe, thus determining the course of the Callian river, flowing under its northern declivities from the Bhore Ghat, past the ancient port of Callian, and the medieval port of Tanna, into Bombay Harbour, the great modern port of Western India. As in fact the Callian river silted up, the port had to be removed further and further seaward. The southern declivities of the hill overlook the courses of the Panwell and Nagotna rivers. From all points one looks down, and back, and around on tremendous basaltic precipices, glittering waterfalls, wooded gorges, and irregular, rugged spurs; and above all the vast overhanging forest of Matheran, cool, green, and joyous with the song of birds, contrasted against the scarred and blackened ridge of Bhau Mulleng. Far below lie the misty plains of the Callian and Panwell rivers, and beyond, westward, the Arabian Sea, and Bombay in all its magnificence and commercial activity, lying in it, like a minnow one might take up out of the water in the hollow of the hand; and eastward the loom-line of the Syhadri mountains, with the arches of the Bhore Ghat Railway incline just visible through the loom. Such is the romantic physical and historical theatre of the burst of the Monsoon in Western India.

The grand spectacle of the phenomenon will be best described by the following extracts from observations made at Matheran of the burst of the Monsoon of 1865. It began on Monday, June 6, at 3-30 p.m., with sullen thunder in the north-west, where the clouds had all day long been rolling up in towering electric piles. As the clouds thundered they moved slowly down through the Northern Concan, and gathered at 4 p.m. along the fantastically jagged volcanic crests of Bhau Mulleng. All along Bhau Mulleng and northward the sky and land were lurid clouds and shadows, and thunder, filled with lightning, and rain, the Callian river flowing black as ink through a scene of the most striking desolation and gloom; while, all southward of this abrupt line of storm and shattered peaks and pinnacles, the whole country from Bombay to the Bhore Ghat was lighted up with a pure, serene light, which made it shine like the plains of Heaven. Every village, every hut, every road and jungle-track, even the bridge over the river at Chowk, came distinctly into view. The trees and groves looked magically green; and the light picked out the most hidden streams of water and made them glitter like threads of molten silver. The Panwell and Nagotna rivers shone like mirrors, and the Arabian Sea seemed ruled, so far as it could be distinguished from the sky, with lines of this vividly reflected sunshine. The contrast with the outer darkness around and beyond Bhau Mulleng was almost theatrical. Suddenly, at 4-45, the storm-rack poured down over Bhau Mulleng like a tumultuous sea, and rapidly moved into the profound valley between Matheran and Purbul, the wind blowing furiously, and the rain pouring in torrents, accompanied by the most awful peals of thunder and flashes of forked lightning. But when it had filled the valley the rain and the wind ceased and the storm stood still, and for one hour in that dead stillness (4-50 to 5-50 p.m.) the thunder and the lightning, both in horizontal and perpendicular bolts, raged without a single moment's intermission. The thunder mostly rolled from end to end of the valley, but sometimes seemed to explode in its midst like a shell, and with a force as if it would burst the bonds of the surrounding hills. The detonations were instantaneous with the bolts. Once in the dreadful stillness the thunder came with the sound of a terrific rushing hiss, although not a breath of air stirred the while. At 6 p.m. the storm again moved and passed slowly southward over Purbul towards Nagotna, and another enchanting scene was opened up in the Southern Concan. Every hut and tree and stream became preternaturally clear, the inundated rice fields and rivers flashing like steel, while fleecy clouds lay on every hillock and slowly crept up every ravine. Then, as the sun set behind Bombay, the whole scene became tinctured over with a glorious halo of soft golden light. The summits of the hills westward towards Tanna were lighted up with every hue of golden light, passing gradually into deep purple shadow, while the Callian river shone like burnished gold between them. It is impossible to describe the transient glory of this scene. Then the moon rose and illuminated the fog which had now gathered out of the ravines and off the hills and formed a street which stretched across the calm, clear heavens from north to south, while high above it in the south, but seeming to lie from east to west, stood the black, embattled storm-rack towards Mahableshwur, belching forth flame and thunder the whole night long. The next day (Tuesday) passed off without a storm; but on Wednesday, the 8th, the sky was again filled with vast electrical cloud-banks eastward towards the Bhore Ghât. At 2 p.m. muttering thunder was heard from this direction, when the sky at once became black and lurid. At half-past 2 the storm moved westward, travelling in the opposite direction to its course on the 6th, directly on Matheran. A mist went before it, thickening as it went, first into trailing clouds and then a dripping rain, muttering thunder all the while. At 3 p.m. the valley between Matheran and Purbul was filled with the storm, which now began to thunder in long, reverberating peals, the lightning illuminating the dense fog in which it seemed to be generated with extraordinary splendour. Heavy rain accompanied the illuminated fog until 3-45 p.m. when a light wind suddenly swept it all off westward towards Bombay, and showed that a heavy rain had fallen all over the country. At 4 p.m. the storm seemed concentrated over Bombay. But just then another dense fog, but luminous as magnesium light, again filled the valley between Matheran and Purbul, and the distant storm could no longer be watched; but the newspapers of the next day, when they were delivered at Matheran, told us that on the previous evening the monsoon had burst in Bombay.

Another year the monsoon was ushered in with a very picturesque phenomenon. About 2 p.m. masses of cloud came along the plain from Khandalla on Matheran, and as in succession they rounded the high basaltic scarp of Chowk Point, exchanged regular broadsides of lightning and thunder with it. The sky was perfectly clear all the time, and the salutation between these clouds and the mountain was repeated for a day or two before the great burst. It was exactly like the bombardment of a great casemated fortress by a fleet of ironclads in full sail. Once the monsoon burst without thunder. The clear sky suddenly turned black, and one universal solemn downpour began.

These appalling electric outbursts always end serenely. The storm clouds retreat like a drove of bellowing bulls, and their last echoes die away beyond the distant wall of mountains; the sun shines forth again in majesty; in every dell the delicious sound of running waters wakens life; the woods become vocal with the glad song of birds, and the heart of man is filled with an exalted joy in the contemplation of the sublime manifestations of that beneficent Power by which the face of Nature is renewed in perpetual youth and glory.


## BANKS.

**COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.**

HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL............£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..............................£80,000

LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

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**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.**

HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED.
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed ...............at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.
All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay Agent.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)**

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. ,,

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.**

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co. Publisher Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.